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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,527—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1895.

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The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort Bombay.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th Nov.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th ,,
B.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. G. Murray	28th ,,
			1896.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	4th Jan.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† CLYDE	4139	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th ,,
B.V.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	1st Feb.
B.L. CORMANDEL	4409	W. Wheeler	8th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	29th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
B.V. L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	14th ,,
B. M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5207	R. G. Murray	4th April.

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Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
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Bombay, 11th October, 1895.

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FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 9th November, at 9 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th November, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, about the 7th November, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Pan, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, about the 12th November, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,686 tons, about the 23rd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, about the 9th November, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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IS hereby given that an AUCTION of TIMBER will take place, commencing from the 2nd December, 1895, at the HALIYAL DEPOT of the North Kanara District, 7 miles from Alnawar Station, on the S. M. Railway.
2. The probable quantity of Timber that will be put up for sale is as follows :—

Teak	5,460 Tons of 50 cubic feet each.
Blackwood	960 Tons.
Junglewood	880 Tons.

3. The Timber will be arranged in lots, and put up to auction at an upset moderate price.
4. 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale.
5. Further information will be given at the time of sale.
E. G. OLIVER,
Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Kanara.
Divisional Forest Office, N. D., Kanara, Camp Dharwar, 1st October, 1895.

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NEW STOCK OF STORES AND PROVISIONS.
Imported from the best Houses in perfectly fresh condition.
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WINES AND SPIRITS,
BEERS AND STOUTS,
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WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
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NEW MILLINERY,
COMPRISING NEWEST LONDON AND PARIS STYLES.
INSPECTION INVITED.

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MARCKS & Co., LD., of BOMBAY & POONA, beg to notify to the public on behalf of Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER of Leipzig. THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD, that he has been building overstrung Pianos. Grands and Uprights with
STEEL FRAMES
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for several years past, which has gained for his Instruments their present popularity as "THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD." As prominence is now being given to certain Pianos of a totally different make and construction, alleged to possess the same advantages claimed by Mr. Julius Bluthner for his Pianos, we respectfully request that Constituents would kindly write direct for the fullest information regarding these UNRIVALLED PIANOS, to his Sole Agents in India.
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Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take DELIVERY without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 6th November, 1895.

NOTICE.

NARAYEN KEROBA BHENDE, Manager of the Temple of SHREE LUXMEE VENKTESH, near Bazaar Gate, in Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, requests the attendance of all the Hindus at "RATHA JATRA" which will take place TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th November, 1895, between 5 and 11 o'clock in the Evening, at the usual place.

Bombay, 6th November, 1895.

WANTED,

AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER, for the Rajpipla State. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, with a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 30.

Application and copies of Testimonials to be sent to the Undersigned.

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A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

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CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

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Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	23,62,487 0 10
Reserves and Rest	"	10,46,454 1 6
Deposits	"	92,51,885 10 1
Bills and Acceptances	"	7,71,812 12 5
Sundries	"	2,31,133 5 2
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772 14 0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	13,30,553 4 4
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	7,75,910 5 6
Loans, Bills, Advances	"	1,11,01,222 4 9
Properties, Dead Stock	"	1,48,331 9 8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	"	3,07,525 5 9
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772 14 0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ per annum or 3½, 12, 9, 6 months respectively.

Cash Credits and fixed Loans granted.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Presidency Mills, Fergusson Road, Parel, by order of the adjuster and on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

A large quantity of cotton damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF DAMAGED BELTING.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the David Mill, Parel, near the Elphinstone Road Station, by order of the adjuster and on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

A quantity of leather and canvas belting, damaged by water.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 7, 1895.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VICTORIA ROLLER FLOUR MILL.

Under instructions from the proprietors of the Victoria Roller Flour Mill, Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, if not previously disposed of by private contract, the whole going concern in one lot with the buildings, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p. m.:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, buildings, and outhouses standing thereon, and known as the Royal Theatre, or the Bombay Theatre, or Grant Road Theatre, and all the buildings, sheds, and other erections standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of Grant Road, without the Fort, and within the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement four thousand three hundred and sixty-eight square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2 and new No. 13465, and new Survey Nos. 6264 and 6265, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 84 and now under No. 243, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Premchand Dharamchund, on or towards the west by the property of Memon Abba Oosman, on or towards the north by the property formerly of the late Antonio deSouza, and now the estate of the late James Hapty, deceased, and on or towards the south by Grant Road aforesaid, together with all the fixtures, furniture, and all other moveable property, the property of the said Mill, now in or upon the said hereditaments, and all yards, ways, wells, waters, watercourses, sewers, ditches, drains, lights, liberties, easements, profits, privileges, advantages, and appurtenances to the said hereditament or any of them, belonging or in any wise appertaining or with the same or any part thereof now or at any time heretofore usually held, used, occupied, or enjoyed.

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In Advance.		*In Arrears*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 33
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY ..... As. 1.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion		Rs. 5
Second do.		" 2-8
Third do.		" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8	per line.
Second do.	" 4	"
Third do.	" 2½	"

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rd.	1-0
Each succeeding line	"	0-3

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—			
IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs.	12
Half-yearly	"	6
Quarterly	"	3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,475
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial & Ld., Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10, p.c.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	620 xd
Anglo-Indian Jute Mfactory S & W Co, Ld (Bolary)	1,315	100	100	Nil	50
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	871	00	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	1700 xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	495
Bombay National Manfg. Co, Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,540
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	710
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	915
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs15	765
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	640
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	700
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.35	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,008	50	425
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	675
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	709
Hing wa ghat Mills	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	690
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,375
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	470
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,375 xd
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	680
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	225
Jamsetjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	190
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,000 xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	1,800	1,000	20	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	710
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,250	1,000	dvd Rs45	800
Laxmi	5,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	260
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	970
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,050
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (G i burgai	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,200
Maugaon	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	155
Moraji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,270
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{$50 / £50}	{$50 / £50}	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	550
Oriental	5,735	625	625	Rs 22½	415
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,385
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	725
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,000 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,335 xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,060
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	825
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	382½
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	1370
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	625
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	00	500	dvd Rs30	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venkatshunker Lakhmidshun ker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	695
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	905

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G I P R, Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,300
S.M. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownagree City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	35	147½
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150 xd
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	140
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	dvd Rs15	325 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	84 xd
Fort	150	3,500	500	80	1,050
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	510 xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Gazett Press Co, Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Khangaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
a h madpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	924 xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	350
Munsur M	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	490 xd
New Indian	5,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	125
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	460
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	685
Sind Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,225
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	550
Surab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Swastik Oil Press Co., Ld	375	200	all	16	200
Volkart	...	1,000	1	12	210
				9 dvd Rs65	1,050 xd

MISCELLANEOUS

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	365
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	10	130
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,800
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,060
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	14	220
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,30	250	250	8 pr. ct.	310
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	352
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharana Ice Manufacturing Co	5,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	155
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	1624 xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	½	103
Portuguese Canning Co	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	500
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,105
Thackers & Co	1,500	100	100		113
Tolenbers & Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1½	27½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	27-13	Nom.
Gold Leaf	"	28	"
Silver, Bar Gold, old	"	27-10	"
Do. do. new	"	27-8	
Australia bar Gold	"	27-11	
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-10	
Sovereigns	"	17-14	
Do. Dragons	"	17-11	
Silver	"	96	
Do. 1½	"	96-2	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Arrival of the Commander-in-Chief in India, Apollo Bunder.

Arrival of General Nairne, from Kurrachee.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Asia entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow, Friday.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, MAZAGON.—The total number of patients treated during the month of October last was 2,252, the daily average 73, and the number of new admissions 772, classified as under:—Parsees, 366; Hindus, 988; Mahomedans, 501; and Christians, 397.

THE RATHA JATRA.—We are requested to draw attention to an advertisement appearing in another column from which it will be seen that Mr. Narayen Keroba Bhende, manager of the Temple of Shree Luxmee Venktesh, invites the attendance of the Hindu community at the Ratha Jatra, to be held this evening.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Constable Jolliffe charged Mahomed Mansey, against whom there stood a record of several previous convictions, with stealing a *saree*, on Tuesday, belonging to Luxmi, a Hindu woman. The accused pleaded guilty, but desired that the magistrate should deal with him mercifully. Mr. Webb convicted accused, and committed him to the Sessions.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING.—Yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector George charged Shaik Hoosain Mahomed with kidnapping Hanifa, daughter of Rahimtula Oomer, a dealer in wood, at Pydhownie. The accused was also charged with theft of the ornaments the girl had on her person. Accused pleaded guilty, and was committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ALLEGED MURDER AT RIPON ROAD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mooradin Roshan, a Mahomedan, stands charged, at the instance of Superintendent Biscoe, with the murder of his wife, Koonum, on the 19th of September last, in the room of a chawl at Ripon Road. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the Crown, the accused being undefended. The magistrate after recording some further evidence, which was similar to that recorded by the coroner, adjourned the case.

A YOUNG GIRL DROWNED.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of a Hindu girl, named Seetee, aged eleven, the daughter of one Tookaram Malji, residing with her parents at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon. It appears that the deceased left her father's house, on Tuesday morning, and went to Powder Works Bunder, near the basin, to collect sticks as usual, and was not seen until her dead body was found floating in the basin in the evening. There were no external marks of violence. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—At this dispensary, established in Panchvati, Nasik, 3,145 patients were treated in the month of October last. Amongst them 2,253 were Hindus, 851 Mahomedans, 2 Parsis, and 39 Christians. Of the Hindus who were treated at the dispensary 310 were from Panchvati, 1,404 from Nasik, and 539 from the adjacent villages. Of the Mahomedans 798 from Nassik and 53 from the other villages. Of the Parsis 2 from Nassik. And of the Christians 27 from Nassik and 12 from the adjacent villages. Thirty-four minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed at the dispensary during the month.

A JAIL BIRD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged Raghoo Keshow, a Hindu, aged thirty-five, having a record of five previous convictions, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a cash-box, containing Rs. 2-15, the property of Moonaji Moolji, a shop-keeper, having his shop at Girgaum Road. About 1 o'clock, on Tuesday afternoon, while complainant was asleep in the shop, accused went in, and having picked up the cash-box, entered a narrow passage on the opposite side. Here he broke open the box and was abstracting its contents, when a Parsee lad, who happened to pass by, observed him and raised an alarm. Complainant came up and made him over to the police. Accused admitted all the previous convictions, the last of which was for three years. He was convicted and now sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE GAEKWAR AT LANOWLI.—A correspondent writes:—The Maharaja of Baroda on his way to Poona alighted on the platform at the request of his Minister, his Excellency Dewan Bahadoor Manibhai Jasbhai. The train reached this station at 3 p.m. The Dewan Saheb had therefore arranged for a slight repast and *pan-supari*. The Maharaja was kind enough to partake of the pastry, &c., supplied by the energetic owner of the Railway Refreshment Rooms, Mr. Muncherjee. After the distribution of *pan-supari* and *attar* the Maharaja was garlanded by the Dewan Saheb and the station-master. His Highness was greatly pleased with the hospitality of his Minister. With his wonted affability he entered into conversation with some of the gentlemen assembled to meet him, who were presented to him by the Dewan Saheb. The station-master and his assistants deserve credit for making arrangements for the occasion.

ARREST OF A PROFESSIONAL THIEF.—About 10 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, a Mahomedan, named Mahomed Cassum *alias* Abdul Cassum *alias* Nooroodin Mahomed, residing at Telly Gully, entered the shop of a Marwaree, named Kaliandas, at Oondria Street, and having opened a cash till, was removing some property, when the Marwaree appeared on the scene and raised an alarm of "thief thief." The Mahomedan, on hearing the alarm, ran away, taking with him in the hurry of the moment only Rs. 2 from the box. He was arrested by a policeman at Bellasis Road, and subsequently the policeman on inquiry ascertained that accused had during the last few weeks committed a series of thefts from the Byculla Club, from the bungalow of Mr. A. F. Beaufort, and four other persons, and successfully traced the property in three cases. The accused was, yesterday, placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, but the case was remanded to enable the police to make further inquiries.

THE EMBEZZLEMENT BY A MEHTA SERVANT.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sunderji Heerji, a bill collector in the employ of Moledina Haji Alla Rakhia, was charged, on remand, with breach of trust and embezzlement of Rs. 981-13-6, belonging to his employer. One sum of Rs. 46 was selected out of the whole amount embezzled. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant. The accused collected a sum of Rs 73-4 from Essaji Baxaji and paid only Rs. 27-4 to his employer on the 5th January, 1893, embezzling the sum of Rs. 46. A warrant was issued against him on the 29th June, 1893, but he absconded to Kathiawar, and was not arrested till Friday the 25th ultimo, in Bombay. After hearing the evidence of Essaji Baxaji and Chuni Lal for the prosecution the magistrate convicted the accused on a charge of criminal breach of trust, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment of nine months.

PENALTY FOR ROBBING AN EMPLOYER.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged a Mahomedan, named Moona Inamullakhan, a servant in the employ of Begum, a Mahomedan woman, keeping a betel-nut shop at the corner of Grant Road, with theft, as a servant, of a gold necklace, a set of silver buttons, and Rs. 34 in cash, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 584, belonging to his mistress. About noon, on the 30th ultimo, while the prosecutrix was asleep, accused opened her box, and having abstracted the property mentioned above, absconded. On getting up complainant found her box open, and discovered the theft. A report was made to the police, and accused was arrested about 11 p.m., the same day, in a train at the Mahaluximi Station with a ticket for Ahmedabad. He was then searched and the stolen necklace, the buttons, and Rs. 26-6-3, were found on his person, the balance of the money having been spent in buying some clothes. Accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

THE CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.—Bundia Nana, a coal labourer, yesterday, appeared at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, to answer the charge of manslaughter. The evidence having been concluded his Worship now discharged the accused. The magistrate observed that, although the charge of homicide was altered to that of causing hurt, he had, on consideration of the evidence, as well as the statement of the accused, come to the conclusion that there were several elements of doubt in the matter, and the accused should receive the benefit of the doubt. The accused flatly denied that there was any quarrel or ill-feeling between him and deceased, who was a stranger to him, and averred that the kick which caused deceased to fall was occasioned by the stage, on which he was standing, tilting on one side and by accused's having lost his balance in consequence. The medical evidence, on the other hand, showed that the spleen of deceased was extremely friable, so much so that the least shock could have caused rupture. The accused, under these circumstances, was discharged. The coroner having already committed the accused to take his trial at the Sessions, the police again took him into custody and the man was taken to jail. An application will be made to the High Court to liberate him on bail.

MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO. (LD.).—This old established and highly reputed firm has just issued a catalogue of the watches, clocks, jewellery, optics and other goods which they manufacture and sell. A noticeable feature of the catalogue is that the company has set an excellent example of encouraging local trade by having all the blocks for the illustrations—and their name is legion—cut in Bombay by native engravers, and the printing has also been executed here. The result is entirely satisfactory, and should convince other firms of the needlessness of spending extra money to have their catalogues got up at home. Messrs. Marcks' well-printed catalogue should be preserved by all who are likely to want jewellery or valuables either for themselves or as presents to their friends during the next twelve months. The firm draw particular attention to the fact that they are not mere vendors of watches, but practical watchmakers. Every timekeeper—chronometer, watch, or clock—is thoroughly overhauled and perfectly regulated before despatch, accompanied by a guarantee of their responsibility for its good behaviour for the period the class of timekeeper is entitled to. The firm maintains a first-class staff of practical European watchmakers to successfully carry out all orders in connection with this the most important department of their business. There is sound common sense in their remark that "The intelligent reasoning section of the community, therefore, for which we lay ourselves out, will always prefer the tangible guarantee of a company working on practical lines to that of an establishment merely storing for sale timekeepers, the internal economies of all of which are not understood by the vendors."

A NEW GHAT NEAR AURUNGABAD.

ABOUT a fortnight ago, writes a correspondent, you informed your readers that a temporary road had been made from Peepulgaon to the caves of Ellora and Roza, on the occasion of his Excellency the Viceroy's visit to the place. Since then, I may tell you that a new ghat, just at the British and Nizam's boundary, is being constructed within a short space of a month. The ghat is about a mile in length and 28 feet broad. It will not be out of place to give a short history of this ghat. In the year 1865 a morum road was constructed from Aurungabad to Nandgaon, crossing this ghat 43 miles from Aurungabad, and 11 from Nandgaon. In three places the present ghat has a steep gradient, one in 10 and 12, and great difficulty was felt by the public in passing over this ghat. Thousands of carts have upset over it, and many a bullocks of heavy-laden carts have died over this ghat. Mr. Marrett, Divisional Engineer, Aurungabad (who is now transfered to Goolburga), in the course of his inspection in 1893-94, saw what difficulty the public had, and pitying the poor dumb creatures, had encamped there for some days and aligned a new ghat, had it surveyed, planned, and estimated, and sent it on to his Highness the Nizam's Government for sanction, in the meantime Mr. Marrett was transferred to Goolburga. Now on the occasion of his Excellency the Viceroy and party's visit to the caves the Nizam's Government had sanctioned the repairs of Nandgaon road, and also the ghat. Our present Divisional Engineer, Mr. Jones, inspected both the old ghat as well as the new line proposed by Mr. Marrett, and found the latter much easy, and a better line, and instead of wasting money over the old ghat had consulted with Mr. Sorabjee Nusserwarjee Contractor whether the new ghat could be constructed in time for the Viceregal party to go over the new ghat. As the work had some heavy formations over ten and fifteen feet high, it was doubted; but the contractor, Mr. Sorabjee, guaranteed to complete the work in time, and so the work was put in hands on the 5th October, and has been now completed on the 2nd of November, in the short space of twenty-seven days. The contractor had encamped at the ghat, and the work was carried out by day and night. The length of this ghat is one mile; breadth of the surface of the road 28 feet, metalling 15 feet, gradient of the ghat one in 22 to 25, and for the consolidation of this ghat the contractor had used a steam-roller of 8 tons. Great credit is due to the contractor in completing this ghat in such a short time and in a businesslike manner, and so his Excellency the Viceroy's visit to the caves has conferred an everlasting boon, which was much needed not only by the public in general, but also the poor dumb creatures, who used to suffer much over the old ghat.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on 29th October.—

Read letters from the Engineer, dated 6th September 1895, and dated 21st October, 1895, reporting that the dredging in Carnac Basin sanctioned by Trustees' Resolution No. 221, dated 26th June 1895, has been completed; explaining the cause of delay in finishing the work earlier; and stating that the total cost of the work is Rs. 23,808-2-7, of which Rs. 18,419-13-4 was expended in 1894-95, and that he now applies for sanction to the balance Rs. 5,388-5-3. Note.—The estimate for the work sanctioned in June 1894 amounted to Rs. 26,500. The work has, therefore, been completed for Rs. 2,692 less than the estimate.

Resolution.—The expenditure in the current year should be met by re-appropriation from the grant for dredging at the Ballard Pier, Item 21 of the Budget.

Submitted letter from the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, dated 14th August 1895, forwarding, with reference to the Trustees' representation as to the adverse rates of freight charged on the B.B. and C.I. and G.I.P. Railway lines on wheat and seeds from Delhi, Agra and intermediate stations to Bombay as compared with Calcutta, a copy of a communication received by the Chamber from the General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. & S.M. Railways, No. 6-1299, dated 9th August 1895, intimating that he has looked into the figures of railborne traffic on these staples for the past four years and cannot find that the differences in the rates have had any influence to the disadvantage of Bombay as a port of export as compared with Calcutta; that the existing rates, both to Calcutta and Bombay, have now been in operation some ten years, and he is not aware that during the period there has been any diversion of the Bombay trade to Calcutta in consequence of the B. B. & C. I. Railway rates being on a somewhat higher level than those in force over the East Indian Railway; that is not always possible in all cases to make rates proportionate to those quoted on other lines; and stating that, should occasion at any time arise for a revision of rates, the Chamber may be assured of Bombay receiving fair treatment. Minute by the Chairman, dated 25th September 1895. The papers having been circulated were not read. Read Minutes by other Trustees.

Resolution.—The Trustees hope the Chamber will not be contented with any general assurances as they believe that the subject will well repay examination in reference to the rates via the G.I.P. as well as the B. B. & C. I. Railways. The Trustees concern themselves principally with the fact that for these important staples for export, namely, grain and seeds, the Railway rates for nearly equal distances are, in the instance of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, 25 to 30 per cent. against Bombay, and in the case of the G. I. P. Railway still more so. The Trustees observe that the matter is specially important at the present time, as the projected Southern Punjab line will lessen the distance from Delhi to Karachi by 220 miles and bring that port into competition with Bombay. Attention should be invited to the figures for the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh given in the Return of Rail-borne Trade for 1892-93, the table on pages 19, 20 and 21 shows that the total exports from that province in lakhs of maunds were:—To Calcutta 120, to Bombay 56, to Karachi 1-10th. The table on pages 16 and 17 shows that in Wheat the trade was—To Calcutta 49, to Bombay 25, and on pages 46 and 47 shows that in linseed the trade was—To Calcutta 25, to Bombay 2, and similarly in rape and mustard—To Calcutta 8, to Bombay 11. Bombay has the advantage in the last case, and in wheat takes a fair proportion. In Linseed Calcutta has a very great advantage. The Trustees observe that it seems impossible to believe that, these being the facts under present conditions, a very much larger proportion of the trade would not with lower rates come to Bombay.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 25th Oct. 1895.	Total from 1st April 1895 to 25th Oct. 1895.	For week ending 25th Oct. 1894.	Total from 1st April 1894 to 25th Oct 1894.
Vessels piloted into harbour	13	565	15	553
" " out of harbour	13	581	12	571
" transported	12	350	10	395
" attended to	0	37	2	45
" warped	1	58	2	45

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HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

THE WILL OF THE LATE MR. H. G. MEAKIN: PROBATE REFUSED.

THIS was an application under the Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction of the court for a probate to the will of the late Mr. H. G. Meakin. Alice Meakin, widow of the late Mr. H. G. Meakin, brewer, late of Riversides, Kirkee, Poona, and Mr. Arthur Milford Ker, residing at Simla, the manager of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, were the petitioners for the probate. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the minor children; Mr. Lowndes, instructed by the same firm, appeared for the petitioners; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for Mrs. Meakin, the widow. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., also represented Mrs. Frazer, a daughter of the deceased. The petition stated that Mr. Meakin died at the Bristol Hotel, Carlsbad, Bohemia, in the Empire of Austria, on the 1st June, 1895. The deceased gentleman left property within the town and island of Bombay, and in the Presidency of Bombay, and elsewhere in India. He had left his last will and testament, which was duly executed as far as pages 1, 3, and 4 of the will were concerned at Kirkee during the month of April, 1894; but the exact date of such execution or of the circumstances under which the execution of page 2 of the same was made, were not known to the petitioners. The two petitioners, with the late Mr. Charles Edward Kane, of the "Times of India," and Mr. James Lewis Walker, late of 89, Lancaster Gate, London, but now of 178, Queen's Gate, London, were the executors named in the will. Mr. Kane died at sea between Bombay and Aden on the 8th October, 1894, and Mr. Walker at present resided at 178, Queen's Gate, London. The petitioners had set forth in a schedule all the property and credits which the deceased died possessed of, or entitled to at the time of his death, which had come or were likely to come to their hands. The assets, exclusive of what the deceased might have been possessed of, or entitled to as trustee for another, and not beneficially or with power to confer beneficial interest, and without deducting any debts due and owing from the deceased, but inclusive of all interest and dividends and increased value up to the date of this application, were under the value of Rs. 40,52,000. The deceased left him surviving his widow, Alice Meakin, two sons, namely, George Algernon, aged twenty years, and Albert Percy, aged about four years, and four daughters, namely Clarib Maud, aged twenty-two years, wife of Mr. J. R. Frazer, a Captain in H. M. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Alice Constance, aged fifteen years, Aileen, aged two years, and Doris May, aged one year, as his next of kin according to English law. Doris May died on the 15th July, 1895. The petitioners further said that no application had been made to any District Court, or Delegate, or any other High Court in India, for probate of the will or for letters of administration to the property and credits of the deceased or any part thereof, with or without the will annexed. It appeared that on search being made at the deceased's residence at Riverside, Kirkee, they will dated the 28th November, 1892, was found in a sealed envelope and was opened by Mr. G. A. Meakin, the eldest son, in the presence of Mrs. Meakin, Mr. Ker, one of the executors, and certain other members of the family. From the affidavit of Mr. Armstrong, it appeared that the will was signed before him, and the other attesting witness, Mr. Hughes, in the month of April, 1894, whereas the will bore date the 28th November, 1892, and the affidavit also spoke of the signatures of the witnesses on the 1st, 3rd, and 4th pages. In their petition for probate, the executors stated that they were unaware as to the circumstances under which the execution of the second sheet of the will was made. Owing to the abovementioned discrepancies, the Registrar, Mr. J. W. Orr, required the will to be proved in solemn form, and the matter then came before the court.

Mr. Justice Starling, in delivering judgment, said: In this case, the plaintiff, as one of the executors, propounds in solemn form a paper alleged to be the last will of H. G. Meakin, and asks for probate thereof. All the parties are willing that probate should go of the will as it now stands if the court can see its way to follow that course. Although as at present advised, that, assuming this is a "suit," a compromise between the parties thereto would be admissible, see Norman *vs.* Strains, 6 P. D. 210, yet no compromise has apparently been come to, and counsel do not suggest that such is the case, but simply that the parties are willing that the court should grant probate of the will as it stands, if that in law can be done. A compromise to that effect would raise different considerations, because I should have to consider, amongst other things, whether it was for the benefit of the infant children that such a course should be pursued, and it seems to me at first sight that such a compromise would not be for the benefit of the infant daughter at any rate. I must, therefore, decide the case on the merits. The will is wholly in the handwriting of the testator and is written on three half sheets of foolscap, and the first page of another whole sheet. It therefore consists of four pages. The first page is headed, "The will of H. G. Meakin"; the second "sheet No. 2"; and the third and fourth pages have no heading. It is properly executed and attested at the end, and the first and third pages bear at the foot the signatures of the testator and the two attesting witnesses. These three pages are of blue foolscap. The second page at the foot bears only the signature of the testator, is slightly smaller than the others, and is of white foolscap. The whole document was found, all the pages being tied together, after the testator's death, amongst his private papers, in a sealed envelope with the words "H. G. Meakin's will, not to be opened until after death" on the front in the testator's handwriting. The attesting witnesses deposed to having in Poona seen the testator sign the will at the end, and also some preceding sheets in the presence of both of them, and to having themselves subsequently signed at the end of the will, and on certain preceding sheets, but neither of them can say how many preceding sheets were so signed by the testator or by them, nor can they say what was on any of the sheets as they saw nothing but the blank spaces where they were to sign, and the attestation clause at the end. The will is dated the 28th November, 1892, but was signed and attested at the end of March or beginning of April, 1894; and on the 12th April H. G. Meakin went from Poona to Ootacamund, where he remained several months, and there on the 25th or 28th May, 1894, his wife gave birth to a daughter, who was subsequently named Doris May. The testator died on the 1st June, 1895, his daughter Doris May having predeceased him. Now looking at sheet No. 2, it is evident that it could not have been part of the will of the testator, which was executed by him and signed by the attesting witnesses in March or April, 1894, because there is in it a legacy to Doris May, who was not then born. That and the facts that the sheet is of a different colour and size, and is signed at the foot by the testator, only point to the conclusion that it must have been inserted by him subsequently to the execution of the rest of the will and consequently it cannot be admitted to probate. Looking further to the fact that the conditions at the top of sheet No. 2 run on naturally and sensibly from those at the bottom of page 1, and that those at the bottom of sheet No. 2 run on naturally and sensibly to those at the top of page 3, the natural inference to be drawn is that the testator removed the original page 2 and substituted for it the present "sheet No. 2," in which he inserted the name of Doris May as a legatee, but whether he made any other and what alterations therein cannot be determined, as there is no evidence forthcoming as to what were the contents of the original page 2. Looking at the facts disclosed in this case, this seems to me to be a case of dependent relative revocation, and that the testator removed the original page 2, and substituted the present one under the impression that he was thereby making a substitution which was good in law, and that he would not have revoked what was on the origin page except under that belief, consequently if there had been any evidence as to what the contents of the original page were, I should have granted probate of the will as it originally stood, as was done in the case of Duncan *vs.* Crabb, L. R. 3, P. and D., 98; and in the goods of McCabe, ib. 94. If there had been such evidence this case would have been on all fours with the former of those just cited. There being no such evidence, what remains of the original consist of a legacy to Mrs. Meakin of the testator's plate and household effects and stores, the appointment of trustees, and a bequest to them of his real and personal estate not otherwise disposed of, directions for the management of such estate, a residuary clause distributing the residue among his sons and daughters, the appointment of his wife and the trustees as executrix and executors, and a bequest to each of the trustees who should act as executors. We have, therefore, left little more than the appointment of trustees and executors and the residuary clause, while there is evidence that there were in the original will legacies to the sons and daughters at any rate, and no provision is made for the maintenance of the testator's widow, although he and his wife lived together on affectionate terms up to the time of his death. Can I therefore, grant probate of the will as it would stand after removing sheet No.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 6.

A FURTHER decline of 3-16 per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday at 106 5-8; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 117¼; but French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at par; and Paris Exchange on London a centime higher at fcs. 25·19. About £450,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. The market rates of discount were put up ¼ per cent., making them stand at 1 per cent. for short London Bills, and 1 1-8 per cent. for six months' sight Indian Bank Paper. The price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were 3-16 per cent. lower, at £61 7-8. Bar Silver receded in value 1-16d. to Saturdays' quotations of 30 15-16d. per oz.; and from New York Tuesday's rate of 67⅛ cents per oz. is the latest. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London in India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 11-16d.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 1,900,000 quarters or 50,000 quarters more than was upon the water at the end of the previous week.

A decline of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 23-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-64d. lower, the extreme quotations being 4 5-8d. for November-January deliveries, and 4 21-32d. for March-April. The market closed quiet, all round, the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, including 100 East Indians. Imports 48,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

We have no fresh news from New York to chronicle this evening, that market having been closed yesterday.

In our local Cotton market there has again been next to nothing doing, and prices have further declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, the feeling having been quiet. The only business reported for exporters' account is the purchase of 200 bales each of ready new Bengal, at Rs. 210; and Julgaum, at Rs. 222; while the Mills have taken only 200 ready new Dhulia, at Rs. 220/21 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have remained steady markets with but little doing by exporters in the former staple, and only a moderate business reported in the latter, but prices are quoted unchanged, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,043	bales.
Wheat	24,488	cwts.
Linseed	709	,,
Rapeseed	4,943	,,
Gingellyseed	7,031	,,
Castorseed	2,031	,,
Rice	1,482	,,

FREIGHTS remain very dull for immediate shipment. Seeds and Wheat to Liverpool are 10s. per ton for immediate shipment.

Seeds for Marseilles	12s. for Dec. Shipment.
Cotton for Trieste	17s. do. do.
Do. do. and Venice	16s. for Feb.-Mar. do.
Seeds for Antwerp and Dunkirk	16s. 6d. April do.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 27-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a little was done early in the day, also 1s. 1 7-8d. for 1896, and 1s. 1 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but the demand from the Bazaar and Gold dealers continuing, rates receded 1-32d., all round. Merchants' Bills being reported placed at 1s. 1 29-32d. near and 1s. 1 15-16d. forward to a considerable extent, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 1 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 1 25-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 1 13-16d.	,,
Credits	3 Do.	1s. 1 29-32d.	,,
France	3 Do.	1"46¼	,,

with forward quotations 1s. 1 13-16d. for Bank remittance, and 1s. 1 15-16 to 31-32d. for Sterling Credits.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at the enhanced rates of 107 11-16 for cash, and 107 3-8 for the next settlement; but declined therefrom 1-8 per cent. during the day, closing steady at 107 9-16 for Money, and 107¼ for Account.

SHARES.—The few changes we have to notice this evening are almost without exception in buyers' favour. In Mill Scrip Manockjee Petit are Rs. 75 lower; Hindustan, Rs. 50; Lukhmidas, Rs. 20; Oriental, Rs. 10; and Mazagon, with Swadeshi, Rs. 5 each. Bombay and Burmah are, on the other hand, Rs. 75 higher in the first issue.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Bonny Camerun right.
Moulmein route to Siam right.
Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.
Cable Via Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 70 of the Inland Telegraph Guide. Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th, and 30th of each month.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th November, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Time occupied in transmission. Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	...	...	...
Teheran	6	2	14 p.m.	...	40
Suez	6	2	55 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 6th November, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	Maximum Time. M.	Minimum Time. H.	Minimum Time. M.
From Calcutta	..	46	..	1
,, Karachi	...	10	..	1
,, Madras	...	22	..	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th October 1895, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	82,000	1,34,000	4,000	2,20,000
Or per mile of Railway	178	290	9	477
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	12,94,665	18,24,444	52,172	31,71,281
Total for 16 weeks...	13,76,665	19,58,444	56,172	33,91,281
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,00,914	1,30,544	807	2,32,265
Per mile of Ry do.	219	283	2	504
Total to corresponding date do.	13,30,695	17,62,579	79,977	31,73,251

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 12,285
Increase to date ..... ,, 2,18,030

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th October, 1895 on 115·10 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,000	11,200	30	13,230
Or per mile of Railway	18	97	.....	115
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	38,535	1,12,185	772	1,51,492
Total for 16 weeks...	40,535	1,23,385	802	1,64,722
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 45 miles open)	1,211	732	16	1,959
Per mile of Ry. do.	27	16	1	44
Total to corresponding date do.	11,146	7,786	301	19,233

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 11,271
Ditto to date ..... ,, 1,45,489

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BAHDURJI—November 6, at her residence, Fort, Shapoorjee Sett's Chuckla, Bai Motesbai, widow of late Dr. Rustomji Cowasji Bahdurji. Funeral, at 7 a.m., to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LOCH—October 27, at Longai, the wife of Frank G Loch, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOYD—STONEY—October 22, at St John's Church, Secunderabad, by the Rev C Wright, M.A., Stuart Ogilvy Boyd, 33rd F B R A, eldest son of the late Major Malcolm Ogilvy Boyd, Deputy Commissioner of Assam, to Florence Georgina, second daughter of Sadlier Stoney, Esq. JP, M.A. TCD, of Bally Cappla and Bally Knockane, County Tipperary, and The Grange, County Dublin, Ireland.

KEARTON—HARDAKER—October 30, at St Bartholomew's Church, Mysore, by the Rev C H Malden, M A, Thomas Robert Kearton, 19th P W O Hussars, Bangalore, to Louisa Hardaker, eldest daughter of the late Mr Hardaker, Watch-maker and Mechanic to the late Maharaj of Mysore.

DEATHS.

HUFFTON—November 2, at St Thomas' Mount, suddenly, of acute pneumonia, Muriel Dorothy, youngest daughter of the late Charles Huffton, aged 2 years and 10 months.

MOUNSEY—November 2, at Nungumbaukum, Lancelot Herbert, younger son of Charles Herbert Mounsey, I C S, aged 1 year.

MITTER—October 28, at Jullundur, suddenly, B N Mitter, aged 36 years and some days.

REYNOLDS—October, 28, at Amritsar, Harry Cunninghum Reynolds, of Karrachi, suddenly of acute pneumonia and pleurisy, aged 23.

SINCLAIR—October 31, at 3, Creek Row, William Gordon Sinclair, son of the late William Gordon Sinclair, of the Treasury, aged 37 years 11 months and 23 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1895.

THERE are few districts of the Bombay Presidency where greater material progress has been made since they were settled in the sixties than the Karad taluka of the Satara Collectorate. The taluka, which includes a portion of the valley of the Krishna, and is bounded on one side by the interior ranges of the Western Ghats, has for the most part a fine black alluvial soil of great richness producing early crops during and after the rains and late crops up to the end of February. The statistics of the recent revision survey, show that the population has increased since the original settlement in 1862 by fifty-two per cent. This fact, if it stood alone, could not be regarded as any proof of advancing prosperity, for census returns often show the poorest castes to be the most prolific. But there are many other circumstances the Settlement Officers have been able to adduce in support of their proposals for an enhancement by nearly one-fourth of the land revenue rates hitherto charged. Nearly all the available waste land has been absorbed into the cultivated area; the revenue has been collected without difficulty, remissions on account of poverty or distress being practically unknown. The Southern Maratha Railway traverses the taluka from north to south, and is connected by a net work of made roads with nearly every part of it; and the value of land as shown by the figures for leases, sales, and mortgages, is higher than in any taluka of the district that has come under revision. The increase in carts shows that a large development in trade consequent on improved communications has taken place, and that a means of livelihood for the less well-to-do has been originated; whilst an increase in wells and budkis for irrigation may be looked upon as indicating more careful husbanding, and an improvement in the resources of cultivation. At the original settlement the seventy-one villages which now form the taluka were divided into four groups with maximum rates varying from two rupees two annas to three rupees for dry crop and Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 for rice and garden lands. The opening of the railway and the construction of new roads having now placed the villages on a more equal footing, Government have accepted Mr. Turnbull's proposal to form two groups only—the first consisting of 63 villages rated at Rs. 3-8 for dry crop and Rs. 10 for rice, and the second of eight villages, less favourably situated as regards accessibility and fertility of soil at the rate of Rs. 3 for dry crop and Rs. 9 for rice. These changes involve an increase of twenty-six per cent. for the former class of husbandry and of twenty-one per cent. for the latter.

The papers have also been issued in regard to the revision settlement of a district of an altogether different description, that of Dhandhuka, in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, where instead of the fertility of the Deccan we read of "a dull bleak, treeless plain," whose coast line is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Cambay. The climate is very trying; and although the Bhadar river runs along a part of the northern portion of the taluka the stream is generally dry. The water-supply is inadequate and so brackish as to be scarcely drinkable—a state of affairs which might be remedied to some extent by the formation of a few large tanks at selected sites. In the course of the expiring lease the taluka profited but little from improvements in its means of communication, as the Bhownuggar-Gondal railway only touches a small portion of it. With the exception of two main roads—one of which is, however, kept in an indifferent state of repair—the internal communication of the district is along country tracks, some of them being almost swamped during the monsoon, although the rainfall is only 27 inches. The soils of the taluka are black, the light coloured sandy soil known as goradu, and a reddish gravelly earth. Mr. Holland, the Assistant Settlement Officer, has given but little information concerning the history of the district since the last settlement, and the statistics of the material wealth and economic condition of the people, which usually are so prominent a feature of these green books, are in this case conspicuous by their absence. At the old settlement which seems to have been conducted in a haphazard style there were no less than eleven groups, a number which seems to the lay outsider unnecessarily large for 110 villages, varying but little in fertility and natural advantages. The Settlement Officers and Government are clearly of this opinion, for although (judging from the absence of records) the taluka has had no particular changes during the last lease, the number of groups has now been reduced to four. All authorities concerned have recognized that the material advancement of the people has been so small that any great increase in the assessment would not be justified. The total average assessment per acre on the culturable land fixed at the original survey at Re. 1-1-11 has been raised to Re. 1-3-5. The total revenue will, however, be 20 per cent. more than it has been hitherto, mainly because a large area of unoccupied land has been brought under cultivation since the last settlement.

THE question of our trade relations with the Far East is touched upon briefly but instructively in that veritable mine of information regarding Indian commercial matters—Mr. O'Conor's recent Trade Review. A table of our dealings with China during the last quarter of a century shows that while the shipments from that country to India have doubled, there has been no increase in our exports. There are two causes for this stagnation—the contraction in quantity and fall in price of opium and the practical disappearance of the trade in raw cotton; counteracted to some extent, however, by a larger trade in cotton yarn. At the same time the fact must not be overlooked that the balance of trade is greatly in our favour. Last year China only paid for one-fifth of our exports by her merchandise, and has to make up the balance in money. The total figures for the past quarter of a century show a much larger excess of exports over imports. Owing to the dislocation of exchange with the Far East caused by the closure of the mints, the exports in 1893-94 were lower than they had been for many years, a temporary stimulus being given to imports and a corresponding check to exports. The equilibrium was, however, restored last year. The export of yarns was well up to the average, and the opium trade was greatly increased in value though not in quantity, owing to a considerable speculative rise in price. "Considering all the conditions adverse to the free course of trade with China which existed during the year," writes Mr. O'Conor, "it is astonishing that it should have progressed as well as is shown by the figures in the foregoing table and by the admissions of the merchants engaged in the trade." The most important of the adverse conditions alluded to were the grave political outlook culminating in the Chino-Japanese war; the bubonic plague in Hongkong; floods in the North and destructive typhoons in the South of China. The injurious effect of the dislocation of exchange, following the closing of the Mints, on the trade with China was also observable in the case of our commerce with her victorious neighbour. The reversal last year of the features of 1893-94 was, however, far less complete in regard to the latter country, for while exports to Japan more than recovered their normal level, imports instead of declining, like those of China, rose to nearly twenty-nine lakhs as compared with only nine lakhs in 1892-93, and twenty-five lakhs in the following year. As was explained in Mr. Campbell's recent Customs Report, the development in Japanese shipments to India are mainly in respect to matches. The trade increased by over five hundred per cent. during the year, and now amounts to ten and three-quarter lakhs in value irrespective of a large quantity imported *via* Singapore. Mr. O'Conor causticly observes that "the matches are not very good, but they are very cheap"—a quality which more than any other commends itself to the frugal Indian householder. Nearly nine-tenths of the quantity of cotton yarn we formerly sent to Japan has disappeared from the return, but the loss is being made up by the very much heavier shipments of the raw material which now go to Japan for spinning in the local mills. The Director-General of Statistics very rightly points out that if, as some think, China undergoes industrial development like the Island Empire on her flank, the change will be spread over a vastly longer period, for the countries, their inhabitants, and their conditions are very dissimilar. "If the Japanese have effected their political and economic revolution with feverish haste," writes Mr. O'Conor, "the Chinese will set about a similar task with cold and cautious deliberation." The events of the last two or three months in China, tend to prove the correctness of this estimate. The rooted antipathy of the Chinese mandarins and people to the "foreign devils" must be overcome as a preliminary to an industrial development corresponding even in a small degree with that now being witnessed in Japan. This initial task seems almost insurmountable, but if it is accomplished, and the opening up of China becomes a reality, this country is certain to share very largely in the benefit, for, as Mr. O'Conor says, the greater the prosperity of India's neighbours the better for India and her commerce.

THE Ceylon planters, in their new report, grow reminiscent and recount the story of the circumstances in which tea superseded coffee as their chief product. In 1873 no tea was exported from the colony, and prior to that time whatever tea was grown on the island at all was regarded "more as an interesting curiosity and a hobby than as a commercial article." The staple product was coffee, and, to quote the published "Proceedings of the Planters' Association," continued to be so for some years subsequent to that date, although seriously threatened by the ravages of the deadly fungus leaf-disease. "Green bug" appeared, and it was fully realized that coffee was doomed almost to extinction, and that another product must be found to take its place. Then it was that tea came into prominent notice for the first time in Ceylon. To redeem vast areas of coffee land from unprofitableness, owing to the ravages of *hemileia vastatrix* and green bug, was the formidable task before the Ceylon planters from 1880 onwards, at which date the continued general cultivation of coffee became more than doubtful. The task, however, was successfully accomplished, and the fields were re-planted with tea. Ceylon had been sending as much as three and a-half million pounds of coffee to Western markets prior to the downfall of the product, and the difficulty of the planters was to find an outlet for the tea which they began successfully to produce. This was done at the expense of China, not of India, for wherever Ceylon tea has gone China tea has been displaced. Headway was first made in Australia, but it was not until the formation of the Association whose report is under review that real progress was made. It induced the local Government to help the planters, and at the same time the Association had an opportunity of making known its claims. The Colonial and Indian Exhibition proved of infinite value to the newly established industry, and now we find that Ceylon is sending eighty-five million pounds of tea per annum to foreign markets. It was not until the Chicago Exhibition of 1893 that Ceylon tea began to make headway in America. Sir Arthur Havelock, the Governor of Ceylon, sanctioned a subsidy in augmentation of the Association's funds. An export duty was sought and imposed in order that the fund thus raised might be devoted to pushing the interest of Ceylon tea in foreign markets. When the special export duty was imposed a Special Joint Committee of the Planters' Association of Ceylon and the Chamber of Commerce was appointed, and recognised by Government, whose duty it now was to administer the funds provided by the export duty in pushing the interests of Ceylon tea in foreign countries. The continued existence of the Committee has now become unnecessary, and its members have tendered to the Planters' Association their resignation along with the report to which we have referred.

WHATEVER encouragement local optionists at home get from places abroad they cannot gather much from this country. In the Central Provinces, according to the newly issued Excise Report, the public take very little interest in the matter. They might, if they chose, but the natives of this country accept most things as inevitable, and it is not until "agitated" that any will move. Only two or three instances of their objecting to the presence of liquor shops are recorded. In one the Mahomedan community of the Sadar Bazaar, Nagpur, applied to the Deputy Commissioner to remove a liquor shop located in that locality. The district report states that the matter was disposed of to the satisfaction of both parties concerned. A complaint was made to the Deputy Commissioner by the Head Master of the Middle School, Chanda, about a liquor shop situated near one of the branch schools, and close to the site on which a boarding school is being erected, and arrangements were made to remove the shop. In the Chindwara District an application was made by the occupier of an adjoining dwelling house against the licensing of a still and country-spirit shop in the town of Pandhurna, on the ground of the insanitary condition of the shop and rowdy conduct of its patrons. The still and shop were removed to a place outside the town. No complaint was made in Wardha. The Deputy Commissioner admits that the liquor shop in the town of Wardha is located in too public a place, and he was apparently quite prepared to remove it, but no objection thereto has been expressed by the members of the Committee whom the Deputy Commissioner consulted, and so no action has been taken in the matter. In various other districts no complaints were made, nor any efforts to interfere with existing licenses. The Excise Commissioner's enquiries from natives of different classes have convinced him that now that neither hemp drugs nor opium are allowed to be consumed on premises, no objection is felt by the neighbours to the location of a ganja or opium shop, any more than would be felt by an English trader to the establishment of a tobacconists's shop next door. The case of liquor, writes the Commissioner, with the air of an expert, is different, since although its taste

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LOOK-OUT ON THE CLYDE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

There is a look-out among the Clyde shipbuilders in sympathy with the Belfast builders, whose engineers struck for the rate of wages obtaining in 1893.

VISIT OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL TO LONDON.

Nov. 6.

His Majesty the King of Portugal arrived in London, to-day, and was accorded a State reception.

THE ELECTIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

The State elections have resulted in several notable Republican victories, especially in Maryland, New York, Massachusetts, and Ohio.

The Tammany Hall Ticket carried New York City by a majority of twenty thousand votes.

COERCIVE MEASURES FOR TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 5.

All the Ambassadors of the Powers, separately, urged upon the Porte, to-day, the adoption of immediate measures to terminate the existing anarchy in Turkey which is hurtful to the Christians of all nations, otherwise they will concert regarding the necessary measures.

THE RISING IN NORTHERN CHINA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 5.

Advices received here state that the insurrection in North China has extended through the whole of the Province of Kansu, and all Kashgar. Troops have been despatched to suppress the outbreak.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, with the homeward mails of the 2nd instant, arrived here, at 11-30 a.m., to-day.

THE GOA MUTINY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

GOA, Nov. 6.

The expedition continues lying at St. Estevam. No news comes from thence. The Governor is handing over the Government to the Council, and intends starting for Portugal on Saturday. Lieutenant Possolo is progressing favourably. The eye of the corneteer is not seriously injured.

VISITORS TO THE FRONTIER.

SIMLA, Nov. 6.

Mr. and Mrs. Littledale and Mr. Fletcher have arrived safely at Teh, after visiting parts of the frontier which have never been visited by Europeans. They proceed immediately to Kashmir, returning to India early next month.

THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT.

A Bill is to be drafted at once to amend the Criminal Tribes Act.

A LABOUR INQUIRY COMMISSION.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

The Lieutenant-Governor has acceded to the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce to appoint a Labour Inquiry Commission. The Commission will consist of the following gentlemen :—H. C. Williams, C. S. (president) ; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. D. Comins, Inspector-General of Jails ; a gentleman to be named by the Chamber ; one by the Indian Mining Association ; one by the Indian Tea Association ; and a Native gentleman experienced in questions relating to coal-mining. The Commission will assemble early in December.

THE COMING REVIEW.

POONA, Nov. 6.

The troops in garrison of Poona and Kirkee were paraded, this morning, for a preliminary inspection by Major-General Blundell for the big review, which will be held, on Monday next, by the Viceroy. The troops were formed in two lines. The first line was composed of all Infantry Regiments stationed in Poona ; and the second line of Artillery, Cavalry and Sappers and Miners. Lord and Lady Sandhurst, with their Staff, were present on the ground to witness the preliminary parade, which lasted about an hour. A slight accident happened to the trooper of the 2nd Lancers while galloping past. His horse stumbled, and he fell heavily, but was soon up on the ground. Two barouches from Government House, horsed by the Royal Horse Artillery, were drawn up at the saluting base. These will be occupied by the Viceroy.

THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

The Maharaja of Kolhapur arrived this morning, from his capital, to be present at the Viceroy's visit in Poona.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICEREGAL PARTY AT ROZA.

ROZA, Nov. 6.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party arrived at the camp on the Roza Ghat, at 6 p.m., to-day, having left Nandgaon at 9 a.m., making a halt at Deogaon for lunch. The Viceroy's carriage was escorted throughout the entire route of forty-eight miles by detachments of the 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, under a British Officer. The Viceroy was received at Roza by a guard-of-honour furnished by the 4th Infantry H. C., and was met on alighting from his carriage by Major A. Adye, commanding at Aurangabad, and the Peshkar representative of his Highness the Nizam. No 2 Field Battery, H. C., fired a salute of thirty-one guns on the arrival of the Viceregal party.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Massillia, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Latimbro left Hongkong., for Bombay, on the 5th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 1-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	106 5/8
3 per cent. Banks	100
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent Rupee Paper	61 7/8
Bar Silver	30 15-16.

The sum of about £450,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 5.

10 p.m.	79·4

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

6 a.m.	76·3
10 a.m.	81·9
2 p.m.	86·6
6 p.m.	86·0

THE MONEY OF THE FUTURE.

IV.

To complete the historical review of that currency legislation, a knowledge of which is essential to all who desire to understand the great Monetary Problem, it now only remains to glance briefly at the events that followed the adoption by England of the principles laid down in Lord Liverpool's Act of 1816. Inasmuch as both American and European States had been for many years contending with the same monetary troubles that had existed in England, it is only to be expected that the departure made by the greatest commercial nation of the world should be watched with considerable interest by would-be rival Powers. There can be no doubt that the new system, under which the Mint was open for the unlimited coinage of only one metal—gold, with a silver subsidiary currency (in the hands of Government), rated very much above its market value, and legal tender for only a limited amount—effectually guarded the country against the baneful alternation of these gold and silver coins required to facilitate the negotiation of everyday business transactions ; and that, consequently, so far as the internal currency was concerned, the system worked admirably and had no apparent drawbacks. Any flow of gold, either inwards or outwards, that now took place, simply represented the natural flow of England's trade, and was therefore a very valuable indication of the nation's progress. These evident facts had a great influence upon the minds of foreign statesmen, and it is not a matter of much surprise that the marvellous expansion of British trade that followed soon after the close of the French war was thought to have been in some way dependent upon the new system of currency inaugurated by the law of 1816. There was no longer any profit to be made by the shifting backwards and forwards of the precious metals between England and the Continent ; indeed, the operation was no longer possible owing to the English Mints being closed to silver to the public. At the same time, England's exclusion from the double standard systems of Europe and America, by reducing the area available for the old troublesome gold and silver transactions, helped in some degree to augment the coming difficulties of the double standard nations.

After very much legislation of a nature similar to that experienced in England during the period 1500-1800, France, under the guidance of M. Gaudin, decided in 1803 to coin the precious metals at a ratio of 15½ to 1 ; Holland followed the example in 1832, and Spain, to all intents and purposes, re-produced the French system fifteen years later. The same interchanging of gold for silver and silver for gold, however, that had, in previous times, given rise to such difficulties in England, still continued between the countries of the Continent ; the American States, too, were in these days also experiencing the disadvantages of losing now their gold coins, now their silver dollars, and in consequence they were compelled to frequently alter their ratio in order to save the vanishing portion of their currency. In Germany even greater difficulties were being encountered. Not only had the problem of permanently fixing the ratio yet to be solved, but in some of the States—Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria—further complications ensued owing to coins of the same denomination but of different weights being in circulation at the same time ! The result of all this confusion was an increasing conviction that some great monetary reform was necessary, and England's single standard gradually gained favour in the minds of European statesmen. Portugal after incessant alterations of the ratio adopted the gold standard in 1854.

Just at this time the great discoveries of gold in America and Australia were beginning to exercise an effect upon the currencies of the old world. As gold became cheaper relatively to silver, so the export of silver and import of gold gradually commenced. In a few years France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland began to suffer by the loss of their small silver coins, and although the National Bank of France had a large stock of nearly 49 millions of silver five-france pieces, these quickly disappeared, and by the early part of 1866 France was much in the same position as England had been at the beginning of the century—that is, without enough small silver coins to enable the internal business of the country to be carried on, except at considerable inconvenience. The result of these experiences was the formation of the "Latin Union"—an international agreement by which Belgium, France, Italy, Switzerland (and afterwards Greece), agreed to establish an identity of their currency systems, accepting both gold and silver as legal tender to any amount, at the ratio of 15½ to 1. By this time the supplies of silver were gradually increasing whilst those of gold had fallen off. The ratio was consequently slowly changing in favour of silver-coining, and the originators of the Monetary Treaty of 1865 decided to convene an International Conference in order to consider the position and to obtain the extension, if possible, of the principles of the "Latin Union" to the whole world. This Conference met at Paris in 1867, and Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey, and Wurtemburg sent their representatives. Although the Conference closed without arriving at any practical conclusions, every country with the exception of Holland was in favour of a single gold standard. The different Governments had already begun to exchange views with regard to the general adoption of the ideas expressed at the Conference, when the Franco-German War intervened and the monetary question was for the time being laid aside. There can be no doubt that France was very strongly in favour of gold before the commencement of the war ; at the conclusion, however, she was helpless, and it was for Germany to make the first great movement in currency reform.

As might be expected the single gold standard was adopted in 1871, and in 1873 the new laws came into full force. Germany declared silver to be no longer legal tender above twenty marks, and at once proceeded to call in and sell her silver currency. During the following seven years over seven millions of pounds of silver were thrown upon the market by Germany. About the same time as this great demonetisation of silver, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and the United States of America adopted gold as their respective standards and discarded silver, with the result that the market for silver received the most sudden and serious shock the world had ever known. The outlet for silver was considerably diminished whilst the supplies were enormously increased ; the price, as measured in gold, fell rapidly, and as the fall increased, the anxiety of those countries who still possessed a large silver currency increased almost to the condition of a panic. The Mints of the "Latin Union" were still open to silver, but the flood of the depreciating metal was so appalling, that the coining of silver five-franc pieces was at first restricted and at last (1876) entirely suspended. This meant a second severe blow to the silver market, and the gold price of the white metal continued to fall still more rapidly. The greatest uneasiness was felt both by the United States on account of their silver-mining industries, and by the Indian Government on account of the heavy gold debt to England. All other countries with gold debts and silver currencies were also menaced, as the depreciation of their currencies was the necessary result of the fall in the price of silver.

In 1876 two Commissions,—one English and one American—were appointed to investigate the causes of the fall in the price of silver, but without any practical results. In 1878 a Conference was held at Paris, but nothing could be done owing mainly to the absence of Germany and the opposition of England. In America, however, the interests of the silver industries were powerful enough to bring about an Act, known as the Bland Bill, by which the Government were compelled to buy not less than £400,000 and not more than £800,000 worth of silver per month at the current market rate. This limited demand, however, was not sufficient to keep the price up, and a third International Conference met at Paris in 1881. Owing to the opposition of England and Germany to any change in their respective systems beyond a somewhat more extended use of silver for internal circulation, the Conference effected nothing. The agitation that immediately followed, gave birth to a Congress that was held at Cologne in October, 1882 This also had no practical result. The Bland Bill was a failure, and the efforts made to obtain its repeal resulted in a compromise known as the Sherman Act—passed in 1890. Although the gold price of silver had been steadily falling, its production from the mines was as steadily increasing, and it therefore followed that any limited increased demand could not permanently raise its price. The Sherman Act, however, compelled the American Government to buy monthly "not more than 4,500,000" ounces of silver. This Act shared the fate of its predecessor, owing to its inability, for the simple reasons given above, to maintain the gold price of silver and was accordingly repealed in 1893. The gold price of silver, continues to fall. The English Commission of 1886, the International Congress at Paris of 1889, and the Brussels Conference of 1893 have investigated the cause and suggested a remedy, but owing mainly to England's adherence to her present currency system, and her refusal to consider any proposal involving the re-adoption of silver as a legal standard, no results have ensued. The silver coins in Mexico, South America, China, Japan, India, and the East generally, are now, when measured in gold, only worth a little more than half of their value of a few years ago. Austria-Hungary adopted gold in 1892, India closed her Mints to silver in 1893, and Russia and Japan are at the present moment said to be considering the possibility of establishing a gold standard. To judge by the experience of the past we may expect a still further divergence in the values of the precious metals—a divergence the evil results of which it is almost impossible to magnify.

Before considering the subject further, it is necessary to re-call the one leading fact that the above very brief sketch of the world's currency history clearly reveals ; that is, the absolute impossibility of maintaining by a legal tie both the precious metals in circulation as money in any one country and at any one period, when, at the same time, there exists a different legal ratio in every rival State. This is the one important axiom that is brought to light by a study of the money of the past.

Karachi. M. DE P. WEBB.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and there were also present : Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, P. J. Fitzgibbon, Fazulbhai Visram, Ebrahim Rahimtula, K. M. Shroff, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Mr. Harkisondas Narotundas.

NECESSITY OF COMPLETE AND EXTENDED WATER ANALYSIS.

The committee discussed letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, reporting that, after conference with the Health Officer, the Executive and Water Engineers, it is evident that, in connection with the further filtration experiments and improvements now commencing, a more extended and complete water analysis is necessary. Stating that two courses suggest themselves : one to place the matter in the hands of the Chemical Analyser to Government ; and the other to appoint Dr. Chowksy as Water Analyst. The remuneration required by the former is Rs. 300 monthly, and the latter is willing to accept Rs. 200 per mensem with a chance of future increment.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji did not see any necessity of employing an officer permanently for the work. He thought that sufficient reasons were not shown for the employment of such an analyst.

Mr. Cuffe also was of opinion that analysis of water twice a month was sufficient.

The Commissioner pointed out that the Health Officer was of opinion that chemical and bacteriological analyses of water four times a day was necessary in connection with the experiments.

Mr. Shroff contended that if an analyst was required his services should be engaged for a few months, but the incumbent should not be a permanent fixture.

Mr Fazulbhoy did not think the Corporation ever intended that the Standing Committee should recommend the permanent employment of an analyser, or an officer to conduct the experiments.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal moved a proposition to the effect that a competent bacteriological and chemical analyser should be employed for carrying out the experiments.

Mr. Fitzgibbon seconded.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula would not recommend the Corporation to create an office, even a temporary one, for fear that it might be made permanent. He moved an amendment to the effect that so long as chemical and bacteriological analysis of water was considered by the Commissioner to be absolutely necessary for conducting experiments, the work be entrusted to the Chemical Analyser to Government at a cost not exceeding Rs. 300 per mensem to be made from surplus cash balance.

Dr. Viegas seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal, with the consent of his seconder, withdrew his proposition in favour of the amendment, which was agreed to.

DAMAGES CLAIMED FROM THE MUNICIPALITY.

The committee recorded a letter from the Commissioner, reporting that he had paid Rs. 100 to Captain R. Pinney, to the debit of discretional contingencies, as compensation for the injury his pony suffered on the 16th September last by reason of the noise caused by the escape of steam from steam-roller No. 1, opposite the Oval, near the Church Gate Station.

MAJOR TULLOCH'S PROPOSAL ON SILT PITS.

The next item on the agenda was the consideration of letter to the Secretary, from the Acting Commissioner, asking the Standing Committee to come to a conclusion on the question of adopting or rejecting the proposal of Major Tulloch in regard to the construction of silt pits.

Mr. Shroff : I propose that it be rejected.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said that Major Tulloch should be informed that the committee were not prepared to consider the matter.

Dr. Cowasji : I should not commit myself to that even.

The Chairman : Then what do you propose ?

Dr Cowasji : But when the Commissioner has brought forward a question, you must say either aye or no to it.

It was virtually resolved that the Acting Commissioner be asked to inform Major Tulloch that the committee were not prepared to consider his proposal.

The consideration of budget estimates for 1896-97 having been postponed till next week, the committee adjourned.

THE OLD LANCER BARRACKS, SECUNDERABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Perhaps it would be painfully interesting to some of your readers to hear that the old Lancer barracks in Secunderabad, which for many years past have been very kindly let out by Government to pensioners and widows in the district, are very soon to be dismantled and levelled with the ground. Some of the poverty-stricken residents in these quarters are becoming panic-stricken at the news. Where are they to go to when the sad time comes ? Houses are by no means easily obtained in Secunderabad, and rent runs high. Are these people, most of whom in the earlier years of their life have rendered meritorious service to Government, now, in their declining years, to be left out in the cold ? Perhaps, the constant annoyance and expense of repairing these old and somewhat dilapidated buildings have induced the authorities to lay them low. But, surely, it would be a great boon, heartily appreciated and long to be remembered, if the authorities would forego the nominal expense of repairs for the sake of the happiness and comfort of good and faithful servants. We cannot but hope that this appeal will not only reach the ears but also the hearts of the authorities, and that they will give it their earliest and kindest consideration.—Yours, &c.,

SYMPATHISER.

Secunderabad, Nov. 3.

THE MONEY SCHOOL LAMP MEMORIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Money School lamp evidently seems to be more an ornament to the town and an exhibition of the manufacturer's skill than a work of public utility. It is now some time since it was erected, but no steps appear to have yet been taken to have it lit up. True the two meagre gas jets make the lamp just visible, but this is not all. The lamp itself was apparently meant to illuminate the large piece of open ground surrounding it. It is an object of pity to see such a lamp as this left in total darkness. Will not some of our city fathers, some of whom I know have an interest in this subject, raise the question in Corporation, and "go for" the delinquents ? It behoves the Corporation to do a generous thing generously, and I feel sure that if you will give this an insertion in your paper the necessary steps will be taken by them.—Yours, &c.,

ANOTHER CITIZEN.

THE REVOLT IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Nov. 4.

The appointment of Captain Gomes da Costa as Chief of the Expeditionary Force has created great dissatisfaction among the military officers. Four full captains and those above that rank have refused to accompany the expedition under the command of one who is only a brevet-captain. Among the officers who declined to go with the expedition under Captain Gomes da Costa's command are Mr. Joao Britto, the Administrator of the province of Sanguem, and his own brother-in-law, Mr. Mira Godinho, the Administrator of the province of Pernem. As an urgent measure the sum of Rs. 45,000 was voted for the expenses of the expedition. The amount not being sufficient, a Government Council was held on the 2nd instant, and another sum of Rs. 40,000 has been voted as supplementary to the first grant. It is said that the Chief of the Expeditionary Force has proposed an enactment to re-call those who have fled to British territory owing to the promulgation of martial law ; and that he urged that if they did not return within three days they should be considered rebels, and their property be confiscated. The order for this purpose was drafted, and sent to the Governor-General for approval, but he wisely declined to sanction the iniquitous law. Had his Excellency yielded to the request, the ruin of the exiles would have been consumated without a spark of evidence against their loyalty. Telegraphic intimation has been received of the arrival of the Governor-General-elect in Bombay. The intimation has paralised the action of the present Governor-General, Viscount of Curem, as he seems to think he cannot give his sanction to any important measure until the arrival of his successor. It is not yet known what instructions Senhor de Andrade brings for the Viscount, and until his arrival things will probably remain in suspense.

The official announcement regarding the first engagement of Government troops with the deserters has not been published, and it is doubtful whether the news received here of twenty-five killed and thirty wounded is correct. The brass cannons that accompanied the expedition were next to useless, as they did not fire a shot. It is held to be incredible that the deserters should have lost twenty-five killed and thirty wounded without a commensurate list of mortality and wounded on the Government side. The accounts received here are from the expeditionary camp, and one cannot accept them as accurate until we hear from the other side. I learn that about 200 deserters have garrisoned Sanquelim, and the main force of the revolters is concentrated at Nanuz. The hasty retreat of the expeditionary force to Jua to take rest after a skirmish which lasted less than a couple of hours does not correspond with the brilliant success alleged to have been achieved. There is a general impression that the large bill of mortality and wounded on the deserters' side may include no rebel or deserter, but may consist of the poor innocent villagers who, seeing the troops preparing for a fight, took refuge on the hill, or crawled into ravines. The deserters and the Ranes are sure shots, and if they stood firm at a pitched battle, the mortality on the Government side would probably be greater than that on their side. The Government force includes police sepoys and abkari peons, who have scarcely handled a gun, and it is rather a big order to claim a victory over the disciplined soldiers, as the deserters are, without a single fatal incident on the side of the expeditionary force. It is said that a massacre of innocent villagers has been perpetrated, and the poor fellows have been sacrificed for the glory of claiming a victory over the rebels. If this proves to be the case, great indignation will be aroused throughout the country, and the expedition will lose much of the sympathy which was manifested towards it at first. It must be said, however, that the expedition has attained one important object, viz., checking the depredatory progress of the deserters in the defenceless villages.

The stringent measures for the defence of the capital city are being gradually relaxed, as the deserters are not likely to come to Pangim, guarded as it now is by the gunboat Rio de Lima. I hear that it is in contemplation to order the evacuation of Sanquelim by the people, and then burn the town as a warning to the rebels. These are rather drastic measures, the execution of which should be undertaken very cautiously. They can scarcely help the Government in the punishment of the rebels, because the inhabitants of Sanquelim are the victims rather than the helpers of the deserters. Punishment should only be inflicted on the revolted villages, where Ranes, Gangares, and ryots have made common cause with the mutineers to defy Government authority. I forgot to mention the arrival of H. M. S. Lapwing, at Marmagoa, on the 1st instant. Captain R. N. Story, the Commandant, accompanied by Mr. Pemberton, the Agent of the West of India Portuguese Railway and Acting British Consul at Marmagoa, crossed the harbour at Donna Paula, and visited the Governor-General at Pangim. Captain Story informed his Excellency that he had received instructions from the British authorities to remain at Marmagoa to protect British subjects, and the interests of the West of India Portuguese Railway Company. The Governor-General received the visitors courteously, and after a brief conversation they retired. Captain Story and Mr. Pemberton visited the gunboat Rio de Lima, and returned to Marmagoa in the evening. The Lapwing will remain at Marmagoa until further instructions.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL B. BLOOD, Military Works Department, is posted to the Bengal Command on return from field service.

VETERINARY-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. S. ADAMS, has been appointed Inspecting Veterinary Officer vice Clayton,

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONELS H. Charlesworth and J. Powell, and Surgeon-Major P. M Ellis, Medical Staff embark on the 14th November for duty in India.

LIEUTENANTS E. G. HENDERSON and W. H Chaldecott, Royal Engineers, are attached to the Military Works Department, and posted to the Punjab and Bombay Commands respectively.

SURGEON-COLONEL CUFFE, C. B, Army Medical Staff, took over the duties of Principal Medical Officer on the Staff of Major-General Moorsom, Commanding the Rawalpindi District, on the 1st instant, vice Surgeon Colonel T. Maunsell, appointed P. M. O. of the Bengal Command.

THE following appointments are sanctioned :—Dalhousie Depot.—Captain C. J. E. A. MoArthur, Scottish Borderers, to be Station Staff Officer. 21st Punjab Infantry.—Major W. C. Faithfull, to be Commandant, vice Carruthers. vacted ; Captain P. M. Carpendale, to be 2nd-in-Command. 25th Madras Infantry.—Captain C. W. W. Burton, 8th Madras Infantry, to be Commandant. 28th Bombay Infantry.—Captain D. B. Thomson, to be Wing Commander sub-pro tem.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

DR. BOYD presided at a meeting of the Bombay Sailing Association, held last evening, in the Port Office. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following officers and committee were elected:—Captain J. Hext, R.N., A.-D.-C., C.I.E. (president) ; Surgeon-Major H. W. Boyd ; Mr. T. Thorburn ; Mr. E. Comber ; Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth ; Mr. Rivers Currie ; Mr. H. W. Uloth ; Captain S. C. U. Smith, R. A. ; Captain Hopkins ; Captain Chandler ; and Colonel Luard (B. B. and C. I. Volunteers). Captain Maurice Bean, R.I.M. ; Captain W. F. Potts ; Captain Macaulay ; and Mr. E. Comber were elected honorary handicappers. Mr. E. Comber was elected honorary secretary and treasurer.

On the motion of the chairman, a sub-committee was appointed to prepare charts of the courses and submit the same to the general committee for approval. The meeting then proceeded to consider several suggestions made in a letter by Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth, who was unavoidably absent ; and it was resolved to increase the subscription of yacht-owners from a rupee to five rupees, and the subscription of temporary members at one rupee per mensem. The suggestion regarding the holding of social gatherings was referred to the committee. Captain Smith was requested to draft a rule regarding the giving of the prizes to substitute the same for Rule XVI. The opening race of the season was fixed for Saturday, the 23rd instant. After transacting some more business the proceedings terminated with the usual complimentary resolution.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT Low gave up the command of the Oudh District on Saturday, and left Lucknow in the afternoon for Karachi. His successor, General Corrie Bird, leaves Brindisi for India on the 24th instant. The command devolves for the present on Colonel T. Prickett, Assistant Adjutant-General.

IN most of the Assam districts last year there was the usual tendency on the part of the subordinate officials of the Land Survey to "ink in" the cultivation traced from old maps without testing the accuracy of the latter upon the ground. The same officials were also apt in many cases to resort to triangulation, and surveying from the corners of dhips. These defects were, however, less charateristic of the work of the Department than in the previous year owing to the strict supervision of Mr. Gait, Director, and his assistants. The results of the working of the Survey Schools in the province during the year were not very encouraging, but in certain cases this may be ascribed to the absence of instruction of a necessary kind, which will be given in future.

A CIRCULAR will be issued shortly to the four Commands asking for the names of officers who may be willing to take up the duties of Secretary to the United Service Institution of India. Candidates will have to show that they have some literary ability and experience, and the officer selected will have to remain at his post for at least a year at a time. He will thus have to take leave to Simla for that period. His remuneration has been fixed at Rs. 100 per month, and he will be required to edit the *Journal*, recover subscriptions, and conduct all correspondence. The whole of the property of the Institution will be in charge of the Secretary, but an European Assistant Secretary will be maintained, as at present, to catalogue and issue books from the library, keep the accounts, and record the correspondence.

ONE of the results of the Indian Medical Congress, we learn will be the appointment of a Committee to consider the whole question of Indian drugs. The Committee will consist of the following members :—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. King, Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Garden Calcutta, who will serve as President ; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. P. McConnell, Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta ; Dr. George Watt, C.I.E., Economic Reporter to the Government of India ; and Rai Bahadur Kanny Lall Dey, F. C. S., C.I.E. In a paper on the subject read before the Congress, Dr. Watt urged the desirability of giving greater attention to the study of indigenous drugs.

MAYBIN, the Australian light weight, is coming to India, because he hears that Indian owners are such good paymasters, whereas in Australia they get into arrears, and more often than not the jockey has to be content with riding for the pleasure of the thing.

THE *Madras Mail* say it hears from a reliable source that the Governorship of Madras was offered to two or three persons, including Sir West Ridgeway, before it was offered to Sir Arthur Havelock. Sir West Ridgeway, however, preferred Ceylon on account of its better (?) climate.

THE Leppakelle Tea Estate in Ceylon has been thrown on the market by the death of Mr. R. C. MacIver. It is stated that the profits on this estate for the last four years have averaged £15 to £16 an acre.

MR. W. J. BUTLER, of the Kanchanpore Tea Estate, is being prosecuted for perjury alleged to have been committed in the course of a judicial enquiry before Lieutenant Halliday, Sub-Divisional Officer of Hailakandi. Mr. Butler has been released on bail in his personal recognisance for Rs. 5,000, and two sureties of Rs. 4,000 each. The proceedings have been instituted at the instance of Mr. Templar, of Singlocherra, Sylhet.

THE Board of Revenue has approved the proposal of the Collector of Coimbatore that a course of Abkari work should be included in the curriculum for the training of Assistant Collectors. Mr. Sim, in advocating the introduction of Abkari into the curriculum, states that it is a subject with which an Assistant Collector, in his future career, will have much to do ; that it is a technical and difficult one, while it is also one of considerable importance, yet so far as Mr. Sim's experience goes, it is one of which it is particularly difficult to acquire anything like a practical knowledge. In order to train Assistant Collectors in Abkari work they will be placed in charge of Inspectors in charge of Abkari in the District where they are stationed, and will be required to dispose of papers with him, examine witnesses in Abkari cases, inspect distilleries, Abkari shops of all sorts, and saltpetre refineries and go into camp with the Inspector.

EXPERIMENTS have recently been carried out in Russia with carrier pigeons, and so successful have these been that the use of pigeons by cavalry acting in the vicinity of a fortress or any fixed base is strongly recommended as being an exceedingly cheap rapid method of sending messages, and one which saves both men and horses. The pigeons are carried in a light cart, and are not apparently effected by rough travelling. A system of pigeon post is to be introduced into the Russian fleet next year.

THE following petition has been received by a Mofussil Magistrate lately. We give it *verbatim et literatim* :—Sir, I most respectfully beg to lay before your kind consideration the grievances my bruised heart has been subjected to. For the last eight or ten days fragments of bricks weighing about a pound or so, are being cast into the inner yard of my house and into those of my neighbours who are nearly related to me, sometimes at nightfall, sometimes at about 8 or 9 p.m., or towards the midnight. The velocity with which these are pelt into cannot be well conceived—unless their movements are seen or their sounds heard. At irregular intervals bang come in volley of these engines of oppression. We sometimes communicate the fact to one another, and come out, though not without much dread, to ferret out the prime-movers of the vexations and harassments. But they scamper off at a safe, distance against our arrival on the scene of troubles. So our lives and property being not regarded as safe we had only snatches of broken sleeps from the commencement of the evil—nay—we had not, one night, even a wink of sleep for repeated annoyance. Under these circumstances, I sanguinely hope that you will kindly issue instruction to your subordinates to set on foot inquiries and relieve me and my neighbours of the dangerous inflictions of the venturous knaves.

MR. GEORGE GROSSMITH in his youthful days intended to become a barrister, and studied for that purpose. Thinking it wise, however, to begin earning some money while waiting for his first brief, he became a reporter at Bow-street Police Court for the *Times*. For twenty years he thus continued to be "well known to the police," and during that period he also took to entertaining, first as an amateur, then as a professionol, eventually becoming the most popular single-handed entertainer in public and private gatherings. He occasionally played in amateur theatrical performances, but had no idea of adopting the stage as a profession until, in November, 1877, Mr. (now Sir) Arthur Sullivan offered him the part of the Magician. John Wellington Wells, in "The Sorcerer."

Do horses weep ? is a question discussed by our contemporary, the *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette*. It tells us that there is a well authenticated case of a horse weeping during the Crimean War. On the advance to the heights of Alma, a battery of artillery became exposed to the fire of a concealed Russian battery, and in the course of a few minutes it was nearly destroyed, men and horses killed and wounded, guns dismounted and limbers broken ; a solitary horse, which had apparently escaped unhurt, was observed standing with fixed gaze upon an object close beside him ; this turned out to be his late master, quite dead. The poor animal, when a trooper was despatched to recover him, was found with copious tears flowing from his eyes ; and it was only by main force that he could be dragged away from the spot, and his unearthly cries to get back to his master were heart-rending

THE Sikkim Raja, having been allowed to return to Sikkim after his long detention in Darjeeling, entered Guntok. in state on Sunday, attended by the Rani and his two youngest children, and the majority of the kajis of the country. He was received at Entchi Gompa, where he is to reside temporarily, by a guard-of honour of fifty rank-and-file of the detachment of the 4th Bengal Infantry stationed at Guntok.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Simla on October 31st, says : "Both yesterday and to-day there has been visible to the naked eye a bright object in the sky, travelling from East te West along the zenith, about 30° ahead of the sun. It could be seen quite plainly although the glare of the sun was very great. Is it a comet ?" Astronomical observers in Madras and elsewhere may, perhaps, be able to answer the question.

THERE is a curious rumour rife, among the members of the Mahomedan community especially, regarding the well-merited punishment of a dishonest *kazi*, says the *Daily Post* of Bangalore. The story briefly related runs thus, and we tell the tale as it has been told to us. About a fortnight ago a Mahomedan fakir went to a mosque in Hubli, and said his prayers about nightfall. He had just finished his devotion, and seeing the *kazi* going away, he went up to him and requested him to take charge of a certain sum of money which he had collected by subscription for the purpose of building a mosque. The *kazi* took the money home with him and told the fakir to remain where he was, and that he would bring him food. The fakir, after partaking of the food sent him by the *kazi*, was seized with something like cholera, and during the night he died. When the people were assembled in the morning for prayers they saw the fakir lying dead, and forthwith some reported the circumstance to the *kazi*, who came up and seemed to be in a very concerned state, and wished to have the corpse buried without delay. The grave was dug, but "all the king's horses and all the king's men," or rather eight men, could not raise the body. As soon as the *kazi* touched the body the men were able to raise it ; the *kazi* had even to lift the body on to the bier and give a shoulder to carry the corpse to the grave. When the body was lowered into the grave, the corpse jumped up and laid hold of the *kazi's* foot. There was an uproar, and the corpse was thrust back into the grave, but an iron ring was at once espied round the *kazi's* foot, and to it a long chain attached. A blacksmith was summoned, who filed the chain, but as soon as the chain was severed, a similar ring with chain was seen on the other foot. This being a singular occurrence, all were astounded. The clothes of the deceased were at once searched, and a subscription list was found showing that an amount of Rs. 200 (since exaggerated to Rs. 2,000) was collected by the fakir.

THE Zoological Society have just lost a young female chimpanzee, which had been in the Marsupial House for some weeks ; but this loss is more than made up for by the arrival of a fine young male, which is rather above the average size of chimpanzees brought to this country for sale. It is much more rarely that a male animal can be acquired. and still more uncommon to get them above the age of the merest baby. As for an adult, it would be impossible to capture one at all and to lead it into captivity. Even the young ones have to be caught by the sacrifice of the mother's life. It is an unpropitious month for the visit of an anthropoid ape to this country ; a slight cold in those delicate creatures is too apt to develop into something very like consumption. But there is always the noble example of the late "Sally" to promote a hope that the visit may be a long one.

THE police still act as public prosecutors in the great majority of cases in Ireland. In minor cases they undertake the sole duty of prosecuting, and in most of the more serious offences the preliminary proceedings are instituted by them. In all the counties of Ireland, except the county and city of Dublin, the cities of Cork, Limerick, and Waterford, and the counties of Carlow, Cavan, Down, Galway, Kildare, Limerick, Longford, Mayo, Monaghan, Queen's County, Roscommon, Waterford, and West Meath, there are two Crown Solicitors, one of whom deals with cases at Quarter Sessions, the other with the more serious cases which come before the Judges at Assizes. Coroners' Courts still deal with cases where criminal offences are involved, and coroners' juries frequently find verdicts implicating or exonerating certain persons in cases of homicide, &c. It is not, however, the custom now to bring prisoners charged with homicide, &c., before Coroners' Courts, and in a large number of cases the finding of the jury relates merely to the cause of death.

THE little London Theatre lately known as Toole's has not yet been disposed of by its owners, the Governors of Charing-cross Hospital If the hospital authorities were not much in want of funds they would not listen to any proposition to continue it as a theatre, as they are fully aware of the risk they run from fire in having a stage right against the party-wall of their building. The lease Mr. Toole had was at a low rental, but he spent several thousand pounds in improving the property, and the "requisitions" of the London County Council will cost, if they are carried out, at least another 3,000*l*. The "Beefsteak Club," which occupies the top floor of the theatre, has been accepted on a yearly tenancy by the hospital, and there is a slight prospect that the place will be carried on as a "Collegiate Playhouse" for educational purposes in connection with opera and drama, in which case it will require no licence and no alterations.

A CORRESPONDENT writes : A curious incident occurred during my journey from Dijon to Paris on the Paris and Marseilles line. Soon after passing Fontainebleau, we were all startled by the alarm bell being rung, whereupon the train was slowly brought to a standstill, was "stoppe," to use a past participle of the last Anglo-French verb. On inquiry we learned that some one was indisposed," and on reaching Court-la-Ville, the next station, the train, an express, was again "stoppe," and the medioine chest of the station brought out. We did not discover that it was a matter of life or death ; anyhow, the cause of the upset continued his or her journey after being ministered to from the "boite a secours," which is it seems an institution on French railways. Hitherto I have always travelled with a few simple remedies in my bag—brandy, s

THE VICEROY AT GWALIOR.

A STATE BANQUET.

His Highness the Maharaja entertained their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Elgin, with all the guests now in the Viceregal and visitors' camps, numbering about 100, at a banquet in the Jai Bilas Palace, Gwalior, on Saturday night. At the conclusion of dinner the Maharaja appeared and took his seat near the Viceroy.

After the health of the Queen-Empress, proposed by the Maharaja, had been duly honoured, his Highness rose to propose the health of their Excellencies, being received with loud cheers. He said:—"Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I rise to propose the health of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Elgin, and to offer them a hearty welcome to Gwalior. (Cheers.) I am sorry that I have been unable to show his Excellency any sport, for I had hoped to have the honour of accompanying him in a beat for tiger; but unfortunately at this season of year tigers will not accommodate themselves even to a Viceregal visit—(laughter and cheers)—but I trust that their Excellencies have been comfortable during their stay at Gwallior, and that they have found other objects of interest in my capital to repay them, in some measure for their visit to Gwalior. (Cheers.) I desire to express my high sense of the honour and pleasure I feel at having received at the hands of his Excellency the Viceroy the insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and of being enrolled as a Knight Grand Commander of that Order. (Cheers.) It will be my earnest endeavour to show by loyalty and devotion to the Crown of England and by careful administration of the State of Gwalior that I am worthy of the honour of counting myself one of the most faithful and trusty Knights of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. (Loud and continued cheers.) Your Excellency I take this occasion to thank you and the Government of India for the honour accorded to me and my State and Army in allowing me to place at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for service in the late campaign on the frontier, the Gwalior Imperial Service Transport train; and it is a source of pride and gratification to me to know that the services of the Gwalior transport were appreciated, and that they performed with credit the duty which fell to their lot. (Loud cheers.) I feel proud also in having had an opportunity of commanding at the review your Excellencies so kindly attended, my two regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry, and I assure your Excellency that should occasion arise I shall be as proud and as happy to lead my regiments on active service against the enemies of her Majesty the Empress of India. (Loud and continued cheers.) I desire to thank the ladies and gentlemen present for having accepted my invitation to be present during the visit of the Viceroy and Lady Elgin. Ladies and Gentlemen, I now ask you to join me in drinking the health of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Elgin. (Cheers.)"

His Excellency, who on rising to reply was received with cheers, said:—"I have to return my best thanks to his Highness for the kind manner in which he proposed the health of Lady Elgin and myself, and to this company for the cordiality with which they have received the toast. I have always felt that when I came to Gwalior, I should not be regarded wholly, as a stranger. There must from the circumstances of the case be a change at comparatively short intervals in the person charged with the duty of representing the Queen-Empress in India, but I venture to hope that the Princes and Chiefs of India recognise that the friendship formed with one Viceroy will be claimed by his successor, by what I might almost term a right of inheritance. (Cheers.) Here, however, in Gwalior I am still more fortunate. When I arrived in Calcutta in January 1894 I found that his Highness' esteem for Lord Lansdowne—an esteem which I know was mutual—had brought him there to say good bye. I had therefore the opportunity of at once laying the foundation of a personal acquaintance which I trust this week will do much to strengthen and establish. (Cheers.) Ladies and Gentlemen, a good deal has happened since that time. The Maharaja was then devoting himself with characteristic energy to learning the details of certain branches of the administration, and qualifying himself for the duties of the high position to which he was destined. The consequence was that when at the end of the year he attained the age at which he might fitly assume the duties of manhood there was no dissentient voice as to the propriety of his doing so. (Cheers.) The years that has since passed gives good hopes for the future, and I am, therefore, come here to convey to the Maharaja a high and distinguished mark of her Majesty's favour, in the confident expectation that he will prove himself worthy to wear it. (Cheers.) Ladies and Gentlemen, the other day as I climbed with the Maharaja the hill to the Fort, and stood by his side on its ramparts looking down—both of us, I believe, for the first time—on the beautiful scene below, could you wonder if, mingling with thoughts of the proud position and fair inheritance of my young friend there should come to my mind the earnest hope that he would add to the honour of his name by using his great advantages for the benefit of his people? (Cheers.) The succession to the Chiefship of a great State like this is no light matter, and probably he has been prudent not to move too hastily, but I know from himself that he intends to persevere in the promotion of reforms, and I need not promise him every assistance when he has by him such old and trusted friends as the Resident and Colonel Barr. (Cheers.)

"Maharaja, you have alluded in your speech to one other subject on which I know you feel keenly, and on which I am able to offer you sincere congratulations. The origin and object of the Imperial Service Troops are well known to many here present. They were intended in the first place as a visible token of the loyalty of India to her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and in the second place as turning to better account the military resources of the State, so that if any aggressor should threaten the peace of the Indian Empire he would find ranged against him the troops of the Native States, as well as the regular forces of the Government. (Loud cheers.) Ladies and Gentlemen, I need not tell you that I am as much impressed as my predecessors with their importance to the Empire; nay more, I am perhaps the first Viceroy who has been able to see at various places, at Lahore, at Agra and now at Gwalior, the valuable material that will be at our hand in the hour of need. (Cheers.) Our thanks are due to the Princes and Chiefs who, with the assistance and guidance of Colonel Mellss, have done so much. (Cheers). Our thanks are especially due at this moment, when we have just concluded military operations in which we know many Chiefs and their troops were eager to share. I trust they will receive from me the assurance that if for administrative reasons it was impossible to accept their services, it was from no doubt of their efficiency or patriotic zeal. I can well understand the keen and martial spirit that asks, When will my opportunity come? That Sindhia should wish to ride at the head of Sindhia's Horse is in accordance with the traditions of his house. (Loud cheers.) But I need not use any elaborate argument to prove how terrible a calamity a great war would be. It is our duty as administrators of this country to be ready for war with one object only, and that is to ensure the continuance of peace—(hear hear and cheers)—and I trust that the Princes and Chiefs of India, if they do not see their Imperial Service troops going on active service, will, at any rate, believe that they are joining with us in securing that great and important object. (Continued cheers.) But, Ladies and Gentlemen, on the occasion to which, I refer, we were able to accept the offer which came to us from Gwalior. (Cheers.) The circumstances of the expedition which we were obliged to send forth in the spring of this year were peculiar. That expedition laid no excessive strain upon our resources, but time was all important. We had set before us that Chitral must be relived by a certain day—a day which, I am proud to say, practically corresponded with the day on which it was relieved (cheers.)—and the first necessity was not the men to fight but the means of transport. Under these circumstances the offer of the transport trains which came to us from Gwalior and Jeypore were most acceptable, and we have had no reason to regret our decision in accepting them. (cheers.) As the Maharaja told me this morning, he despatched his in 48 hours after the orders were received. (Cheers.) His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has placed on record officially his commendation of the services rendered by these two corps, and I have received from Colonel Mellss, Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, the following account of the work which was done by the Gwalior Transport Corps. He says: 'The Gwalior Transport Corps did excellent work on the Chitral Relief Expedition. Its 200 carts and 500 ponies carried to the front 65,000 maunds of supplies, in addition to regimental baggage and engineering stores. It lost 22 ponies only and 6 men (one killed). Both ponies and carts have returned in excellent condition, which says a good deal for the Commandant and the officers under him. (Cheers.) The corps worked also beyond the Malakand Pass during May and June and earned much praise from those who saw it.' (Cheers.) I can only say that every opinion which I have heard or seen corresponds with the verdict which Colonel Mellss has passed. I am not surprised that under these circumstances the Maharaja was resolved that no one should welcome his men on their return to Gwalior earlier than himself—(cheers)—and that he did not hesitate to spend the weary hours of the night on the benches of the Railway Station, waiting for the belated train up to an early hour in the morning, rather than let them return without his greetings. (Loud cheers.) Iconfess I have been less surprised at his energy since I learnt that he was good enough to visit the sentries of my camp at 3 a. m. this morning. (Continued cheers.)

"And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have only one other duty to perform, and that is one in which you will all join most heartily. We shall all remember the princely hospitality with which we have been received here. I have alluded in the beginning of my speech to the fact that owing to the office I hold changes come at comparatively short intervals. It is a consequence of that, however pleasant the visit one pays, however agreeable the impression one carries away, it is generally impossible for a Viceroy to revisit the same scenes. In the three years that remain to me I have many parts of this great Empire to see, much I doubt not to appreciate and enjoy; but I feel confident that no recollection will be more pleasing than that which I shall carry away from Gwalior, and of the agreeable companion, keen sportsman and courteous and generous host that I have had in the Maharaja Sindhia. (Loud and continued cheers.) Ladies and Gentlemen, I give you the health of his Highness the Maharaja Sindhia of Gwalior."

The toast was very cordially received.

His Highness the Maharaja again rose and thanked the guests for the kind manner in which they had received the toast. He hoped that they had all enjoyed their visit to Gwalior.

The guests then adjourned to the balcony, whence they witnessed an excellent display of fireworks. The palace and neighbouring buildings were brilliantly illuminated.

STOCKS, SHARES, AND TRADE.

The Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—To those who had watched the steady decline in consols since the commencement of the week, it came as no surprise on the 1st instant that there was a distinct uneasy feeling at home in regard to the political situation, and that the European bourses were in a nervous condition. The rejection by Coomassie of the British ultimatum, was also anything but reassuring. The effect of the news upon the market here was, of course, disturbing, and especially in Government paper, the drop amounting to ½ per cent. very nearly. The news on the 2nd instant that a Russian official communique declares the political outlook tranquil has partly restored confidence and as regards Government paper has led to a recovery here of about a couple of annas. Home telegram received here on the morning of the 2nd instant, are silent on the subject of consols and rentes, owing it is said, to Friday having been a partial holiday on the London Stock Exchange consequently, there is no later quotation for consols than 107, which is a distinct drop of over a half per cent. from the closing quotation of last week. It seems still the practice to treat the leading British stock as the great political barometer, and there is, therefore, not likely to be anything really reassuring, until a higher quotation is again wired out. The course of exchange in Calcutta during the week, has in one particular been a counterpart of last. That refers to the influence that the operations of the combination of native speculators in Bombay has had in the market here. The two markets naturally lean up against each other, and have always done so, but, as explained last week, the excessive domination that is now witnessed in the daily operations of the strong body of Bombay jobbers, is some thing comparatively novel. It seems clear that the exchange banks have no wish in any way to curtail facilities for bona-fide operations in gold or in silver in fact, they are glad to welcome any amount of trade in that direction, as it helps the volume of what is genuine business, and at times is of service in legitimately influencing exchange, one way or the other. Perhaps, there is no more striking example of what is meant, than in the exports of gold from Bombay homewards a few months ago; these heavy operations were even of service from an Imperial point of view, in so far as it helped to swell the total of exports, and so led to the increase in the balance of trade which, in its turn, helped to a higher exchange. But what has been objected to of late is the degeneration of such operations into mere dealings in bank wire, not for the purposes of trade, in its best sense, but solely and purely as a medium for speculation. As matters now stand, it appears that this combination of Bombay speculators are in the market on almost every day of the week, either to buy or to sell telegraphic transfers to the banks, and as offers of such business are frequently of large volume, it is not surprising that the party has become as powerful and dangerous as it now is. The extent to which the evil has grown now amounts to almost a transfer of power from the exchange banks, collectively, to the body of Bombay dealers referred to, and it is perhaps more on this account than on any other that the matter has become what may be called a burning question. Taking last Friday for instance as an example, exchange here was fairly steady in the morning, but when Bombay telegrams came in, they pointed to a re-appearance of buyers there, and the result here was another cold shiver and a drop of a sixteenth. This was followed later in the day by the news that the combined dealers there had practically not purchased, consequently the market reverted to where it previously was. Looked at in any way, it seems unfair that the exchange market should be worried in this way and that a crowd of native speculators, in Elphinstone Circle should from day to day be the organisation to issue the fiat as to whether exchange is to go up or to go down.

In the money market the slightly higher rates of last week are maintained; it is however anomalous to some extent, in face of increased cash balances of the two leading Presidency Banks. When the private deposits in the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Bombay are taken, according to the returns given below, it is seen that the increase is altogether over a crore of rupees, so that very likely the higher rates talked of, are more in anticipation of diminished supplies in the near future. Loans on Government paper are 2½ per cent. and in bares 3 per cent. and discounts are between 4 and 5 per cent. Fiftyone days' shroff bills are 8 to 10 annas discount.

In the jute market it is ascertained that in October about 570,000 bales were cleared, leaving a considerable amount of tonnage in port for November clearances. Under clearance at the moment there are nearly 200,000 bales, so that November promises to be a big month. In the earlier days of the week Rs 32½ for good marks was the quotation, against £11-17-6 Dundee and 42½ Hamburg. The market has since receded under lower home advices, and local prices are now Rs. 31½ to ½ for firsts, with equals at Rs. 30½ to 31. Altogether there has been a fair business in the week.

The freight market is steady, and 17s. 6d. was obtained for linseed for London, whilst jute was shipped at 20s. Dead-weight continues very scarce. For Dundee a fairly large business has been done, the following steamers having obtained full cargoes for early November shipment:—S.S. Aurora and ss Rothenfels, whilst the ss Arapahoe and Strathgarry are for all November shipment at 22s. 6d. Thus for Dundee has done by far the largest business in jute, practically monopolising it. For Hamburg 23s. 9d. and 25s. has been paid for small lots, and at 22s. 6d. some more business might be done, and probably steamers will be willing to go at that rate before long, as Dundee seems to be pretty well satisfied just now, and there are plenty of steamers offering for employment. Via Cape there is a little more doing, the Milton Stuart having closed a charter at $1 for New York December-January loading, and the Highfields for U. K. Continent at 22s. 6d. for December loading. Towards the close ships are offering more freely, but shippers are not willing to go on. Disengaged tonnage in port 48,000 tons.

A writer in a London paper thus treats of the fashions for late autumn and early winter. The new things are vastly smart, to put an old world adverb with an up-to-date adjective; but, so far, I can trace no diminution in the size of sleeves, although skirts are happily a shade or two less voluminous. The only change discernible in sleeves is that they are flatter on the shoulders and droop more, but they still cut into a quantity of material satisfactory to the most energetic of manufacturers. The newest and most stylish dresses have the cuffs quite long, with falls of lace, chiffon, or embroidered net falling almost over the hands. This is an altogether becoming arrangement, and will doubtless cause still greater care to be devoted to keeping hands daintily, a practice which has happily been gaining ground steadily for several years past. A great feature, too, of the new fashions is that the neck is to be much decorated. The possession of a lengthy, swan-like variety will be valued less for its curving grace than for its possibility of its being trimmed more extensively than the shorter kind. In every instance of new frocks which I have seen the necks are fussy with lace or velvet or ribbon, while fur and ribbon necklets are provided to match or to go with toques and larger hats, as well as bonnets. Princess dresses will be much worn.

Should noblemen carry parcels would appear to be one of the silly questions of the silly season. A day or two ago a London contemporary commented at some length upon the interesting fact that Lord Roberts had been seen with a small parcel in Oxford Street. It has transpired that he is not alone in such deeds of heroism. Lord Norton walked up the principal street of Birmingham the other day with quite a large square parcel tucked under his arm.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD SANDHURST AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

There can be no doubt that the tone of the Native Press has improved since Lord Sandhurst's assumption of office. The attitude of the native community towards Government has also undergone a change for the better. "What," asks the "Gujerati," "is the rationale of this interesting phenomenon? Lord Sandhurst has conferred no fresh privileges upon the people. No native of distinguished ability or influence has been admitted into the Executive Council. Nor has his Excellency yet done anything to give effect to the resolutions of the Provincial Conference. Why is it then that his presence at the head of the Presidency has exercised a sweetening and sobering influence all around? The answer is very simple. There is absolutely no trace in his utterances or conduct of any official arrogance and self-sufficiency, Tory conceit or imperial pride. His speeches, which are in no way superior to those of his predecessor, are, however, repiete with genuine sympathy. They no doubt lack vigour and enthusiasm. But they clearly prove that he possesses sufficient tact, foresight, firmness and cautious reserve. Simple and unyarnished as they are, they rouse no sense of irritation, nor do they seem to be intended to impress the population with a sense of gubernatorial greatness and importance.

THE HIGH COURT BENCH.

Referring to the announcement that Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee has been confirmed on the High Court Bench, the "Gujerati" remarks: "We are, therefore, as ready to acknowledge the wisdom of this decision as we were to denounce the folly of the opposite course. In the short time that Mr. Budrudin has sat upon the Bench, he has secured the confidence and respect of the bar and the public. Lord Sandhurst's Government deserve no small credit for this highly popular selection of the right man in the right place. Our only hope now is that he will for long continue in full enjoyment of health to adorn the Bench with those virtues and attainments for which he is so well known. At the same time we cannot but put in a word of protest against the unjust supersession of Mr. Justice Starling's claims to be confirmed in his present appointment." With one voice the Native Press rejoices in the fact that Mr. Justice Budroodin has been confirmed on the Bench. The "Kaiser-i-Hind," after descanting on the iniquities of the Tories, observes: "Thus, we repeat, it is a wonder of wonders, a perfect Tory miracle, that a son of the soil has been confirmed as a judge on our High Court Bench! It implies that even after all the rankest prejudices and the grossest antipathies of the Tory there is some shred of a conscience left within him. Here is a ray of hope and a chance of the salvation of India under her natural enemies."—The "Monitor," the Mahomedan paper, states: "The popular verdict approves the selection of Lord Sandhurst, who must rejoice at the success of his concession to native opinion. There have been Mahomedan judges in India before Mr. Budroodin—judges who have left their mark in the history of jurisprudence in this country—and it is a pleasure for us to think that our esteemed ceizen will not be the least of the talented band who, despite of disabilities and drawbacks have vindicated the intellectual capacity of Mussalmans in India." Some of the native papers are of opinion, that, in the appointment of Mr. Arthur Strachey, much injustice has been done to Mr. Justice Starling.

THE SALUTATION OF A DANCING GIRL.

The "Subodha Patrika" conveys the following curious information: Our contemporary of the "Indian Social Reformer" has published two amusing plaints filed against certain prostitutes, among others, by two guests invited to a musical entertainment, at which these women, who were the chief actors in the entertainment, are alleged to have insulted the plaintiffs, at the instigation of some of the defendants, by not standing up and saluting them according to custom, when they arrived to take their seat in the hall. The case will, in due course, be heard and solemnly decided by the civil court; and there is no necessity for anticipating the result. But, in the meantime, the self-respect of a society which sets such high value on the salutation of a dancing girl attests the rapid strides it is taking in "civilization."

THE COSTLINESS OF GUBERNATORIAL TOURS.

It is the custom of the Viceroy and Governors to travel about the country in the cold season in great pomp and splendour, to visit important stations and cities in British India, and also to visit some of the Native States. These gubernatorial tours are very costly; and the "Independent" entirely fails to "see the necessity for the Viceroy or the Govrnors to visit Native States. Here the outlay which devolves upon many of the States in consequence is very heavy, amounting, as it does, to two of rupees, nay, sometimes more, which princes and princelets may be scarcely able to afford, and for which there is no corresponding advantage. It is said that these tours enable the Viceroy and the Governors to see for themselves what progress the Native States are making. This, it is true, may be done to a certain extent. If new buildings and new works have been constructed they can certainly go to see them, but if plans of these works were sent to them they would have a very fair idea of what the works were without the necessity of visiting them!! As to ascertaining how various departments are working, it is impossible as the time is much too short. Generally we consider that these costly shows result merely in an exchange of courtesies and compliments, and they are by no means worth the money which is spent on them."

THE APPLE OF DISCORD AT POONA.

Discussing the state of affairs at Poona in connection with the Eleventh Indian Congress, the "Indu Prakash" grows almost despondent and says: "Affairs in Poona are growing from bad to worse. Party spirit runs high. Calm and cool thought is to be seen nowhere. There is great chaos and confusion. Actual work is also going on; but it is going on because there is no time to put it off. It cannot, however, be concealed that the quantity of work as well as the quality has suffered in consequence of the violent rupture in this so-called leading city of the Dekkan. There are regularly organised opposing forces working in the town each to counteract the work done by the other, and then gain its own point. The apple of discord is of course the question of the holding of the Social Conference of the Congress pendall. The recriminations of the speakers and the opposing factions are so nauseating, and are such that one almost thinks it a great political misfortune that Poona was last year fixed to be the meeting place of the eleventh National Congress."—The "Indian Spectator," discussing the situation, remarks: The people are mere puppets, with clever wire-pullers pulling the wires from behind. This time they have overdone their part, throwing intellectual Poona back by perhaps half a century. With Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Rao Bahadur Ranade withdrawn, with Bhandarkar, the sturdy old soldier of righteousness, slow to control the unruly rabble, our exclusive politicians are having it all their own way. They want to monopolize the Congress pavilion, keeping social reform out of it at any cost. Well, well, that is not much of a loss to the reformers. But why call the Social Conference a farce? In one sense probably it is a farce, as most of our public movements in India are. Is the Congress free from that charge? We go a step farther and ask, "Which of the two, the Social Conference or the Political Cobgress, is the greater farce?"

WHERE GAZETTEERS DIFFER.

The trouble which the Portuguese are having with Goa writes a home paper must have led many newspaper readers to ask what (if not where) the place is. A correspondent writes to it complaining of curious discrepancies between the accounts of the settlements furnished by the various "authorities." The books (he says) are unanimous that Goa is on the West Coast of India, but when they descend to particulars there are sad disagreements. In the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (ninth edition) the extent of the territory is given as 1,082 square mile; in the "Statesman's Year Book" for the current year 1,447 square miles is said to be the area; "Chambers' puts it at 1,262 square miles; while the current "Whitaker's Almanack" accepts neither of these statements, but pronounces that Goa contains 1,808 square miles. "Whitaker," indeed, is not consistent with itself, for on one page the whole Portuguese possessions in India are given as covering 1,516 square miles, while on another page the combined areas are stated to be 1,295 square miles. We should recommend our correspondent to pin his faith to Sir W. W. Hunter, who says in his big volume, "The Indian Empire":—"The only remaining Portuguese possession in India are Goa, Daman, and Diu, all on the West coast, with a total area of 2,305 square miles." It may be interesting to add that Portuguese India just pays its way. Despite the well-meant attemps of the Calcutta authorities to establish a solidarity of interest with the Government of the Lord of Guinea, Persia, Ethiopia, and Arabia, to say nothing of Portugal, West Africa, and the New World, the Portuguese are now in a state of commercial isolation in India.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. - Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

THE STOKES CASE.

GRAVE EVIDENCE AGAINST LOTHAIRE.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of Oct. 14, printed a long account, supplied by a correspondent, of an interview with Dr. Michaux, the only white person at the "trial" of Mr. Stokes. In the course of the interview it transpired that Lothaire tried, sentenced, and executed his victim alone, and in doing so acted in direct opposition to the "Code," with a copy of which Lothaire was unprovided; also, that the previous execution of Kibonge was equally illegal. Here is an extract from the interview.

"Can you," the correspondent asked, "tell me what took place after the discovery of Stokes's letters among Kibonge's papers?" Dr. Michaux is reported to have replied: "Capt. Lothaire immediately despatched Lieut. Henri towards the Itari river, where Stokes was reported to be. Lothaire had handed over to this officer a warrant for Stokes's arrest."

"But," I asked, "how was this warrant drawn up?"—"The warrant was written in French, and Henri did not know or understand a word of English; but he knew some Kiswahili (the language of the Zanzibari)."

"Did you hear any particulars of how Henri executed his mission?"—"Lieut. Henri found Stokes at Mowambi on the Ituri river, and all I know is that Stokes came unaccompanied by any white man to our camp, having with him only his personal servants, besides an escort given him by Henri. . . . He reached our camp on Jan. 14, in the evening. Lothaire had had a number of huts constructed, and one of these was assigned to Stokes. His boys put up his bed and box inside. Immediately on his arrival Lothaire informed Stokes through me as interpreter that he would be charged with having sold guns and powder to the Arabs. Two sentries were placed at the door of his hut, and he spent the evening in writing out his defance. The following day (Jan. 15) he was brought before the court-martial."

Here I interrupted Dr. Michaux to ask him whether, as had appeared in some of the papers, it was true that the officers who accompanied Lothaire refused to sit on the Court, and that it had to be composed of non-commissioned officers. "This is perfectly untrue," replied the doctor, "as there were at the time no white men in the camp except Lothaire and myself. . . . Lothaire alone tried him, judged him, and sentenced him. I merely acted as interpreter. No other white man, I repeat, was in the camp. . . ."

"Can you tell me whether any witnesses were called?"—"Yes; a few Arabs, and among them men who had in their possession Suiders and Mausers, which they stated they had purchased from Stokes."

"How long did the trial last?"—"Between one and two hours."

"And the evidence over what took place?"—"Lothaire said to Stokes, to whom I translated it, that he was sentenced to death, and would be executed the following day. Stokes was so dumbfounded that he could find nothing to say, and retired to his hut. He sent for me there and implored me to intercede for him with Lothaire. I had already done so without success, and again I made the attempt. I employed every argument I could think of. I suggested that Stokes should be sent down to Boma, the capital of the Congo State; but Lothaire turned a deaf ear to all my intercessions. As a last resource I begged for a reprieve of a few days, during which time fresh evidence might be procured. But this was equally refused. I then thought of looking through the Code in order to find out whether Lothaire really had power to inflict the punishment of death on Stokes; but had no copy with me, and, having asked Lothaire for one, I found that he equally possessed none. I was, therefore, unable to find out what his powers really were."

"What did Stokes do," I continued, "after his conviction?" "He remained in a state of semi-collapse. He asked for nothing and wrote nothing; he only begged me, as I said before, to intercede for him. His will, however, was already drawn up, and was found among the papers subsequently sent down by Lieut. Henri. In it a provision, I believe, was made for his black children. A yearly income is to be paid to them through an English missionary near some lake (*sic*). This will must be among the papers handed over to the British Government. When night came I made one more appeal to Lothaire, but again in vain. I thought I would try again the next day, but at five in the morning my servant came to call me, and in an excited tone said, 'Master, the white man is dead!' This gave me a terrible shock; I thought that perhaps Stokes had had a stroke, or that he had poisoned himself. That he had been executed never entered my mind at the moment. I got up hurriedly, and found that a gallows had been erected, at the foot of which was a newly-made grave. In it rested Stokes, who had just been executed, and who immediately afterwards buried. This while I was asleep. Lothaire subsequently told me that Stokes was sleeping when he fetched to be led to his death. Whether this was due to exhaustion consequent on the emotions of the preceding day, or to the fact that he did not suspect that his sentence would be so speedily carried out, is more than I can say. Lothaire afterwards packed up all Stokes's papers in a tin box that the latter had brought with him. "I have," concluded Dr. Michaux, "told you all I know. Whether Stokes was, in my opinion, guilty or not, is a question on which I must be silent. I did my best to obtain a reprieve, and I only wish I had had a Code at the time. Soon after these events took place I left Lothaire to attend a sick member of our expedition at Mowambi on the Ituri river, after which I returned alone to the Stanley Falls station."

It appears that the natives called Lothaire "Bwana Nkuba" (the Great Master), but before that he was called "Lopembe" (the Man of the Ivory). During the whole of the interview (adds the correspondent) Dr. Michaux "did not show the least of bitterness against Lothaire; in fact, he did not use a single word of blame against his former commander, and I had to extract from him one by one each of the details I have just exposed. I firmly believe that he does not even realise yet how serious the case is, and of what a monstrous offence Lothaire has been guilty."

EXTRAORDINARY STORY BY A MISSIONARY.

"A missionary" who has recently returned to England from the Upper Congo, where he has been working for the past fourteen years, has given some details to Reuter's Agency respecting the condition of the Congo Free State. The whole truth regarding the situation cannot, according to this gentleman, be made known by anyone who has to return to the Congo. The State officers are, he says, independent of any central control, and would retaliate by attacking the natives round the missionary stations, even if the white men were not themselves hurt. Asked for any farther information of the Stokes affair, the missionary said:—

"I know nothing personally of that incident. I heard of it on my way down the river—that is all. I do know Captain Lothaire, however, therefore was not surprised. He, in common with a few other State officer whom I could name, are held in special awe by the natives. The people on the Lulanga River call him "Lofembe" meaning "mist," by reason of the uncertainty of his movements. I must say that Lothaire is by no means the worst of the Congo officers, as there are many in the State service who have a still worse reputation among the natives. The following is a specimen of Captain Lothaires's actions. Some four years ago he arrived with some black troops at the point opposite the mission station of Lulongo. Finding the natives had fled on hearing of his approach, he pitched his camp on an island facing the station, and sent over to the missionary asking him to use his influence to get the natives back, and promising a three days' truce in order to hold a palaver. The missionary, supposing he was dealing with an officer and a gentleman, induced the natives to come into the station. As soon as they did so, Lothaire and his men opened fire on them and killed a number. Naturally, the natives attributed this treachery to the missionaries. Later, when Lothaire sent word to another mission station that he was about to visit it, the missionary warned the natives around the station not to return if they were sent for. One important thing connected with the Stokes affair seems to have been overlooked. It is that Stokes had been robbed of a caravan worth £4,000, and it is quite likely that many of the arms found by the State officers on the natives formed part of the booty. This being so, it is scarcely probable that the people would admit having stolen them, but would be much more likely to declare that they had got them from the British trader.

Regarding the future of the Congo, the missionary expressed the opinion that it would never do any good under the Belgians.

"WHOLESALE RECRUITING OF BRITISH SUBJECTS."

'An Englishman," who has lately returned to England after some years' residence on the Congo, said with regard to the above interview:—

While all the cases referred to have not come under my personal observation, I regret I am unable to deny the general charges of inefficiency and brutality made against the State officials. The chief object of the officers is to get rubber and ivory at any price rather than to civilise, and they make no scruples in setting one tribe against another, using the stronger as a catspaw to obtain the ivory from the weaker. . . . Another serious matter—one which is attracting the attention of the British Government—is the wholesale recruiting by Belgian agents of British subjects in Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Barbados. Although, as the result of representations made to the Colonial Governments concerned, this is being gradually suppressed, at one time almost every ship brought a number of men who had entered into contracts with the State to act as labourers. Once in the Congo, the word "travilleur" was erased and "soldat" substituted. Comparatively few of these people ever return to the coast. They die in the interior, usually of starvation. The result of all this is that hundreds of miles of the country are desolate, and that the natives are leaving for the French sphere. It is only fair to say that the high officials on the coast are not wholly responsible for this, and that some slight attempt is made at Boma, for instance, to educate the children, and so forth. The interior, however, is in a constant stage of siege, and legitimate trade is stagnated. There can be no doubt that had the Congo people the power of cohesion the Belgians would long since have been swept out of the country, and that the British and other foreigners, who are all classed as whites would have shared a similar fate. The suspicion entertained by one tribe of another is the Belgians only safety.

REPLY TO "A MISSIONARY'S" STATEMENT.

In referring to the foregoing statement the *Independance Belge* reproduces an extract from a letter received by a Belgian officer in Brussels from Dr. Sims, for sixteen years a member of the American Baptist Mission, dated Leopoldville, April 10. The general tenour of the letter is in praise of the Congo State and the manner of administration, and it concludes by stating that M. Glave, who has recently passed through Tanganyika, assures the writer that the Arabs are completely and finally subdued. The *Independance Belge* challenges the London Press to give the same publicity to a letter bearing an attested signature as it did to an anonymous communication.

CONGO OFFICERS KILLED BY BLACK TROOPS.

The *Independance Belge* announces that Lieuts. Shaw and Bolen were killed, as well as Capt. Pelzer; by the mutinous black troops of Lulnabourg in the Congo State.

THE DARK SIDE OF BULL FIGHTING.

A correspondent of the "Standard" puts forward a strong indictment of the so-called "sport" of bull fighting:—

As the season for visiting the sunny south is fast approaching, he says, may I ask the favour of your inserting in the "Standard" an earnest appeal to my country men and women to discourage by precept and example the great cruelty practised by those among whom they sojourn, and, alas, too often condoned by their presence at demoralising spectacles, their silence at acts of street brutality? If the English and American residents and visitors would lift up the standard of mercy boldly and persistently, great good would be effected, inasmuch as the natives would see it was their interest to conform to the wishes of those from whom they derive such benefit. They would be shamed by degrees out of their uncivilised practices, and would be unable to plead, as at present, that foreigners not only adopt their manners and customs, but are equally oblivious of dum suffering!

In no country are the poor victims of man's abuse and cupidity—the draught animals—worse treated than in the Canary Island, as I think all must allow who read the following extracts from the pen of one who has witnessed what is described and who is well acquainted with the Spanish character:—

"During the past ten weeks (July, 1895), there have been eight bull-fights, a veritable slaughter of the innocents, and more are shortly to follow. The last novelty introduced by the so called cultured Spaniard is a troup of juvenile stabbers—boys from eleven to fifteen years of age. They are treated as heroes, idolised, and worshipped. Calves, are furnished them to commence with; their cruelty is deemed bravery, and they are considered worthy neophytes in a spectacle denominated 'Our National Art.' On one occasion, when a bull refused to fight in the arena, its eyes were cut out, and it was stabbed to death. The people pour out of these dens of torture on Sundays drunk with the sight of blood and the bad wine sold in them—the highest and the lowest alike boasting of the 'bravery' they have witnessed.

"On the following day the poor dead horses, which have furnished a Summer holiday, are dragged through the streets, quite uncovered, with splintered ribs and protruding bowels—a horrible sight—for the delectation of the people. They are then thrown into a barge, taken out to sea, and cast overboard. The bulls are sold for meet. The rabble quarrel and fight for the chance of buying it, the matadors being there, in their gorgeous array, to increase the excitement by acting as salesmen. These men are a most ruffianly class, and apparently without one redeeming feature. Cruelty has set its stamp upon them, and yet they are considered heroes. The regimental band serenades them on their arrival; soldiers, civilians, and clergy form a state for India in extension of furlough to seven months. Mr H A D Phillips, Magte and Collr, Monghyr, is allowed furlough for one year.

Mr E R Marrio t, Collr of Customs, Calcutta, on leave, is appointed to be Magte and Collr, of Monghyr. Mr Marriott is appointed to act until further orders in the first grade of Magtes and Collrs.

Mr E H B Skrine, offg Collr of Customs, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment.

Mr W Maxwell is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Collrs, and is posted in the Darjeeling district, as the Darjeeling district, on being relieved of his present appointment as offg Depy Commr of Jalpaiguri.

Mr H A Lane, offg Depy Magte and Depy Collr, Kurseong Darjeeling, is transferred to Silliguri in that district.

Mr S Smith, Asst Magte and Collr, Patna, is transferred to Darbhanga, and is appointed to have charge of the Madhubani subdivision of that district.

Mr H G W Herron, Asst Magte and Collr, on leave, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Collrs, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Patna district.

Mr W H H Vincent is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magte and Collr of Bankura, on being relieved of his present appointment as offg Magte and Collr of the 24-Pergunas.

Mr E M Konstam is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Jt-Magtes and Depy Collrs, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Cuttack district, on being relieved of his present appointment as offg Magte and Collr of Bankura.

Mr E F Growse, Magte and Collr, on leave, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Cuttack, during the absence, on leave, of Mr G Stevenson.

Mr L P Shirres, sub pro tem Jt-Magte and Depy Collr, Patna, is appointed to act temporarily as Magte and Collr of Champaran.

In modification of the order of 21st Oct 1895 Mr P A Sandilands, District Supdt of Police, on leave, is posted to the Bhagalpur district.

Mr R L Ward, District Supdt of Police, on leave, is posted to the Muzaffarpur district.

Mr R Castle, District Supdt of Police, on leave, is posted to the Chittagong district.

Mr G D Graham, District Supdt of Police, is posted to the Murshidabad district, on being relieved of his present appointment as offg Asst Inspr-Genl, Govt Railway Police.

Mr C L Harrison, Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Chapra, is granted leave for three months.

Mr F J R Pfeil, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent in the Bihar agency is appointed to act as Sub-Depy Opium Agent during the absence on leave of Mr Harrison or until further orders.

(*Assam Gazette*, October 26.)

H W G Cole, I S C,

WRITERS AND READERS.

ANYTHING Mr. Thomas Hardy has to say in reference to his new work, "Jude the Obscure," is necessarily interesting. He says several things in a preface which he has written for the book. In serial form it has, "for various reasons," been "abridged and modified in some degree." This is, of course, a matter of common knoledge, but now we are to get the story just as it was written. Hence an extra public interest in regard to it.

He writes in these terms—which, we may remark incidentally, entirely justify our earlier reference to this subject:—"For a novel addressed by a man to men and women of full age, and one which attempts to deal unaffectedly with the fret and fever, derision and disaster that may rage in the wake of the strongest passion known to humanity, as well as to point without a mincing of words the tragedy of unfulfilled aims, I am not aware that there is anything in the handling to which exception can be taken." The story occupied Mr. Hardy more or less from 1887 until the end of last year, and now Messrs. Osgood will have it ready on Nov. 1.

Rossetti's family letters, and the memoir of him which his brother, Mr. William Michael Rossetti, has written, will be published by Messrs. Ellis and Elvey on Dec. 2. The book is in two volumes, has a number of portraits, and will give us the most intimate picture of Rossetti that we have yet had. Indeed there can be little doubt that the biography and letters will form the main work on Rossetti's life for a long time to come, if not for all time. Mr. W. M. Rossetti has necessarily had the amplest information to work upon, and perhaps one of his difficulties has really been what to select and what to leave out.

Mr. David Williamson has been appointed editor of the "Windsor Magazine," the successful monthly recently founded by Messrs. Ward and Lock. Mr. Williamson is a native of the picturesque Surrey town of Guildford, and is still well under the thirties. He is a man of charming personality and wide knowledge, and has a sincere enthusiasm for his profession. He edited Hazell's Annual for some time, and during the past three years has held an important place on the editorial staff of the "Illustrated London News." His only venture in literature so far has been a memoir of Mr. Corney Grain.

The first volume is taken up entirely with the memoir, while the second consists of the letters. These covered the period 1842 to Rossetti's death, and were addressed to various members of the family, and a specially notable one—that written by Rossetti to his mother acquainting her with his intention to marry—has been reproduced in facsimile. A sketch of Rossetti's wife drawn by herself is included among the illustrations, and most of the others are from Rossetti's pencil. The frontispiece, for instance, is a portrait of himself—and an excellent one, too—which he drew in the year 1855, and there are sketches of various members of the family.

Count Benedetti's name is intimately associated with the greatest war of the present generation—the Franco-German struggle. That fact necessarily gives considerable interest to a volume of reminiscences by him which Mr. William Heinemann is about to publish. The first idea was to call it "Essays in Diplomacy," but the other title, "Studies in Diplomacy," has been selected instead. Count Benedetti's own description of the papers is that they deal in a general way with the circumstances which led to the Franco-German War. They have appeared from time to time in French reviews, and are now collected with a frontispiece portrait of the Count.

We are very glad to note that Messrs. W. and R. Chambers are about to bring out their Encyclopædia in monthly parts. Chambers's Encyclopædia is one of the best compilations of the kind ever written. The first volume of the monthly issue will be ready in a fortnight. The new edition, in ten volumes, was completed three years ago. Since that date the work has been revised, enlarged, and reprinted from beginning to end. It is, therefore, as fresh as it is possible for it to be. The Encyclopædia is the careful work of specialists. It is distinguished for the accuracy and completeness of its information, and for the clear, terse way in which this information is presented.

Mr. Swinburne has contributed a poem entitled A Roundel of Rabelais to an important winter book called "The Pageant," which Messrs. Henry are to publish. It is, of course, illustrated and there also Mr. Swinburne will be in evidence, for Mr. Rothenstein has done a portrait of him in red chalk. The literary contributors include Mr. W. E. Henley, Mr. Robert Bridges, Mr. Theodore Watts, M. Paul Verlaine, and M. Maeterlinck. Among the art attractions are drawings by Sir John Millais, Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Mr. Whistler, Mr. Laurence Housman, and Mr. Charles Shannon. The last-named gentleman is art editor of the work, while Mr. Gleeson White is responsible for its literary side.

The complete edition of Edgar Allan Poe's works which Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen have just begun will be notable for the corrections by the poet which they embrace. The editors, Mr. E. C. Stedman and Mr. G. E. Woodberry, have been fortunate beyond expectation in their search for Poe's final corrections. These manuscript notes are contained in his own copies of the Tales, The Raven, and Other Poems, and elsewhere, and they are, of course, very valuable. For the rest, the editors have gone to the original issues, and collated the various forms of the text in each republication during Poe's life. The last form having his authority has been followed, and in the case of the verse a variorum is given of his revisions

Is winter mountaineering growing fashionable? Messrs. Longmans and Co's useful little guides to the English and Welsh and Irish mountains, and their forthcoming publication of a guide to Scotland, would seem to indicate that it is—though the little volumes are as useful for summer trips as for winter ones. The late Mr. John Addington Symonds opened the eyes of many of his countrymen to the glories of the upper Alpine regions in winter, when they are deserted by the British tourist. Only the lucky or discerning few at home know anything of the winter glories of the Lake country. Still fewer—we mean on the south of the Tweed—know what the Scottish mountains are like under snow and ice. Messrs. Longmans' volume on Scotland—which is to be the third of the series entitled "Climbing in the British Isles"—may, we hope, attract the courageous few to their beauties and sublimities.

Messrs. Constable and Co. have on hand a book by Lord Archibald Campbell on the subject of Highland kilts, claymores, sporrans, cairngorms, and Scotch Celtic "war-paint" in general. He is an authority, on this more or less barbaric, but most interesting, subject. As the leader of the Highland Society, and patron of old Highland customs, he is particularly well fitted for a task which must sometimes afford him welcome relief from the unromentic calling of London banking. He is very strong on the Highland dress, this ornament of the Clan Diarmid. He looks uncommonly well in kilts of the Campbell tartan and eagle-feathered bonnet. In that handsome garb he could, and he would, astonish the natives of Fleet-street and the Strand. His Pipe Band of Inverary are the glory of the western Highlands—for the beauty of their kilted uniforms no less than for their skill with the bags.

Here is a hint for the author, or authors, if they have not thought of it already. In their dress of snow and their jewellery of icicles—with their multi-coloured glitter—the stupendous rocks guarding the eastern end of Glencoe are one of the world's most wonderful sights. The mountain pattern is larger than Bondstreet's. On the Glencoe precipices you may see, a few weeks hence, half-mile ornaments of ice jewellery, every pendant of which measures anything from a foot or two to a dozen feet or more in length. The ordinary tourist seldom sees this grimly sublime east end of Glencoe, even in the summer season; for the tourist coaches from Loch Leven turn back half-way up the Pass, thus traversing its picturesque side only. Fifty-four years ago Charles Dickens saw this eastern end under storm and cloud. The memory of it became one of his permanent possessions. Here are some of his expressions: "Perfectly terrible;" "an awful place;" "they (the precipices) will live in my dreams for years—I was going to say as long as I live;" "they are really fearful in their grandeur and amazing solitude. Wales is a mere toy compared to them."

"Christopher Columbus and the Share of the Jews in the Spanish and Portuguese Discoveries" is the title of a book by Dr. M. Kayserling, with the subject of which the author is familiar. He takes his sources from the archives of Barcelona, Madrid, Saragossa, with the result that his book is highly interesting. He shows how necessary vulgar money always is to the most heroic enterprises, and we learn what an important share the Jews had in the explorations that have so influenced the world. We read about Columbus's first voyage that the necessary sums were obtained through the Jewish family Santangel: "In the account books of Louis de Santangel and of the Treasurer, Francesco Pinelo, of the years 1491 to 1493 a total is found of more than 1,140,000 maravedis, which Santangel paid over to the Bishop of Avila, afterwards Archbishop of Granada, for the expedition of Admiral Don Cristobal Colon." Other documents show that the sum was repaid by King Ferdinand. The affair, however, ended in the family of Santangel falling into the power of the Inquisition. They were too rich for their own good. Santangel's father was burnt in effigy as a heretic; his sister was actually burned to death. It is another of the terrible chapters in human history for which the story of the treantment of the Jews by the Inquisition gave occasion. Dr. M. Kayserling's book will be interesting to all who can read German.

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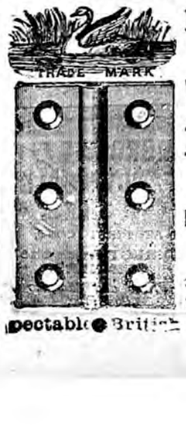

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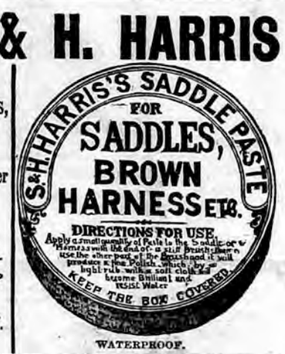
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET
Indentors can obtain samples through all respectable British Merchants

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, LTD.,
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats,
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS
Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS. INVALIDS. THE AGED.

S. & H. HARRIS
FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.
Does not injure the Leather.
Requires no Brushing.
ASK FOR IT.



WATERPROOF.
HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet.
JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

ASK FOR
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
J. Liebig
FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.
Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to the Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 5) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Vinolia Soap
Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.
VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.
It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.
No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.
DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

FOR Itching, Sunburn, Insect Bites, Rash &c.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.
VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
BENGER'S FOOD
For Infants & Invalids & The Aged
MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.
HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.
SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."
EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.
DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.
I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life.
I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.
CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E. By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.
FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

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REAL RUSSIA LEATHER

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FINEST SELECTED SKINS.

THE OXFORD SHOE **Rs. 15.** Cash or V. P. P. BALMORAL LACED BOOT, **Rs. 20.**

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EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES WHISKY.

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

GEOFFROY & DELORE;

28, Rue des Chasses, CLICHY-LA-GARENNE (Seine), FRANCE.

ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES

FOR

Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.

APPLY TO Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., BOMBAY.

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

55 YEARS OF SUCCESS. GREAT PRIZE International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.

ALCOOL DE MENTHE

58 AWARDS. 2 GOLD MEDALS, International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.

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VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.

INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.

A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.

IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.

IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.

Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.

See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLÈS.

Apply to Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co. PARIS.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

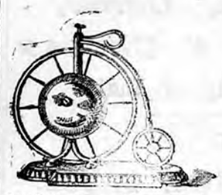
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

MARCKS & Co.'s (Ld.)

FINEST ELECTRO-PLATE,

BOMBAY AND POONA.



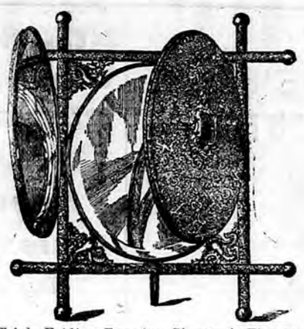
Call-bell, heavy Base, Electro-plate, Rs. 60.

Tea Set, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 60.

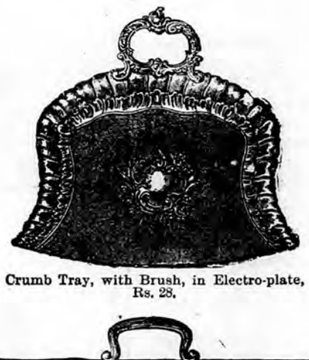
Claret Jug, Cut-glass, Electro-plated mount, Rs. 22.

Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 22.

Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electo-plate mounts, Rs. 60.



Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.

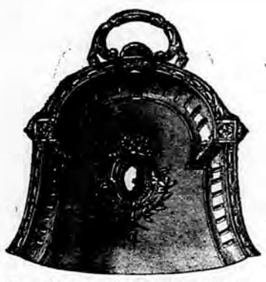


Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.

Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.

Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 35. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.

Tea Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.



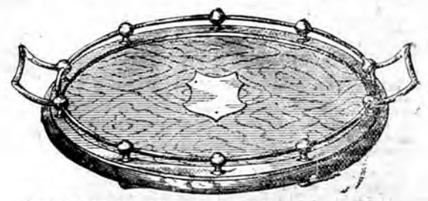
Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.

Egg Frame, 4 Cups and 4 Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs. 18.

Egg Frame, 4 cups and Spoons, Salt and Pepper, Gilt inside, Rs. 45.

Biscuit Box, polished Electo-plate, Rs. 18-8.

Wine Jug (2 pints) frosted Electro-plate Top, Rs. 12.



Oval Oak Waiter, 19in., mounted, Electro-plate Rs. 85.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA The Best and Purest COCOA

Good morning

HAVE YOU USED PEARS' SOAP?

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878: 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.

"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*

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"The PICKWICK PEN embodies an improvement of great value."—*Engineer.*

Sold by all Stationers.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

LADIES: Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your

KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng. Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Fast Dye. *Mention this Paper.*

FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS. AT FIRST COST, DIRECT from the SPINNERS. *Prices and Samples Post Free.*

DISINFECT WITH

"SANITAS" DISINFECTING POWDER

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

"SANITAS" POWDER is non-poisonous and fragrant, and generates (by slow evaporation) the active oxygenated and aromatic healthful vapours of Pine and Eucalyptus Forests.

1.—Place in saucers about the room.
2.—Keep about a table-spoonful in all chamber utensils.
3.—Keep a tin for use in every closet.
4.—Sprinkle it over all drains twice a week.
5.—Place about a table-spoonful in all spittoons.
6.—Sprinkle it freely about stables, kennels, cow sheds, pig sties, poultry houses, rabbit hutches, farm yards, market places, factories, urinals, ash bins, &c.
7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash or milk by admixture with water and apply it in that form.
8.—Use it for scrubbing the floors of hospitals and workhouses, and the decks of ships.

PRICE OF THIS TIN, 1/-

THE SANITAS CO., LTD., THREE COLT LANE, BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

"'Sanitas' is a valuable disinfectant, having certain advantages over all others."—MEDICAL PRESS & CIRCULAR.

"'Sanitas' now enjoys general favour as a disinfectant."—LANCET.

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DELICIOUS NEW PERFUME.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co's

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS

and the celebrated CROWN LAVENDER SALTS

Sold Everywhere. Reject Counterfeits.

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